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For instructional purposes only.

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United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Southern Division
January , 1937



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN 102

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT WORK SHEETS

The work sheet, Form SR-101, will be used for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the farming practices and utilization of the land. This information should be submitted by producers to the appropriate community committeemen as soon as practicable. The data contained in the work sheet will serve as a basis for making application for payment which after the normal planting season should also be submitted to the appropriate community committeemen by producers who have put into practice an approved agricultural conservation program.

Every producer desiring to make an application for payment must have submitted a work sheet within the time set for receiving work sheets.

All committeemen, county agents, and county assistants in agricultural conservation should familiarize themselves thoroughly with the contents of Southern Region Bulletin 101, (hereinafter referred to as Bulletin 101), forms, and instructions that deal with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, as well as the procedure outlined below. Before producers are given the opportunity to fill out a work sheet, it should be carefully studied and understood. Consequently, the terms and conditions of payments must be presented to them in a thorough and understandable manner. The committeemen should encourage other producers to join them in studying and discussing the provisions of the 1937 program.

The work sheet, Form SR-101, will be executed in triplicate in accordance with the procedure outlined below:

If the land meets the definition of "farm" contained in part I of Southern Region Bulletin 101 and is eligible, pursuant

to section 62 of Bulletin 101, to be covered by a work sheet, enter the name and address of the operator and the name and address of the owner if the operator is a share-tenant. Strike out the word not applicable opposite the operator's name.

Enter the location or description of the farm in the spaces provided. In describing the farm, use the method designated by the State committee.

Either the operator or owner or both may sign. Enter the date the signature was affixed.

SECTION I

- LINE 1. -- In column F enter the 1936 acreage of cropland in the farm. This entry should be obtained from the 1936 farm map for farms cooperating in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, hereinafter referred to as the 1936 program. In column H the operator should enter the normal acreage of cropland in the farm. The community and county committees will adjust the acreage of cropland in accordance with section 43, Bulletin 101. The acreage of cropland should be determined in accordance with the definition of cropland contained in part I, Bulletin 101, and should refer only to that land which is in a tillable condition.
- LINE 2. -- In columns B and C enter the acres and yield accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract. In columns D and E enter the acres and yield established under the 1936 program. In columns F and G enter the 1936 harvested acreage of cotton (obtained from the 1936 farm map, if any) and yield per acre. In column H the producer should enter the normal acreage planted to cotton during the base period. In column I the producer should enter the normal yield. The community and county committees will adjust the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.
- LINE 3. -- Enter the kind of tobacco in the space indicated. In columns B and C enter the acres and yield accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the Tobacco Production Adjustment Contract. In columns D and E enter the acres and yield established under the 1936 program. In columns F and G enter the 1936 harvested acreage of tobacco (obtained from the 1936 farm map) and yield per acre. In column H the producer should enter the normal acreage planted to tobacco during the base period. In column I the producer should enter the normal yield. The community and county committees

will adjust the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. If a base is to be established for two or more kinds of tobacco enter the data with respect to the second kind of tobacco in line 2 or 4 if such line is not used for cotton or peanuts and strike out the word "Cotton" or "Peanuts", as the case may be.

If sugarcane for sugar was grown on the farm, strike out "Tobacco" and "kind" and enter in lieu thereof "sugarcane". Leave columns B through E blank. In column F enter the 1936 harvested acreage of sugarcane for sugar. In column G enter the 1936 yield (expressed in tons) per acre of sugarcane for sugar. The community and county committees will adjust the sugarcane base in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.

LINE 4. -- In columns B and C enter the acres and yield accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the Peanut Production Adjustment Contract. In columns D and E enter the acres and yield established under the 1936 program. In columns F and G enter the 1936 harvested acreage of peanuts and yield per acre. In column H the producer should enter the normal acreage planted to peanuts during the base period. In column I the producer should enter the normal yield. The community and county committees will adjust the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.

LINE 5. -- In column B enter the base acreage accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the Wheat Production Adjustment Contract plus the base acreage accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the Corn-Hog Production Adjustment Contract. If there was only one such contract, enter only the base acreage accepted in 1935 by the Secretary under such contract. In column C enter only the yield of the major crop accepted by the Secretary under such contract and indicate with a letter "W" for wheat and "C" for corn, which crop was entered as the major crop. In column D enter the general base established for the farm under the 1936 program. If there was diversion for payment from the general base in 1936, enter in column E the yield of the same major crop shown in column C and the productivity index established under the 1936 program. Do not enter the yield or index if there was no diversion for payment in 1936. If there was no major crop designated in column C, a major crop should be designated in column E. In column F enter the 1936 harvested acreage of crops in the general base; this entry should also include the acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legume, the acreage of corn, sweet

corn, grain sorghum, and sweet sorghum interplanted with summer legumes, and the acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving under the 1936 program. Enter in column G the 1936 yield per acre of the same major crop designated in column C or E; if there was no major crop designated in either column C or E, a major crop should be designated in column G. The operator should enter in column H the normal acreage planted to crops in the general base and in column I he should enter the normal yield per acre of the major crop designated in column C, E, or G. The community and county committees shall make such adjustments in columns J, L, and N as are necessary in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. Likewise, necessary adjustments will be made in line 5, columns K, M, and O except that such spaces should be stricken out if it is anticipated that there will be no diversion for payment from the general base in 1937.

LINE 6. -- Add the amounts appearing in the respective columns from lines 2 through 5 and enter the sums in line 6 in the respective columns.

LINE 7. -- Instructions to be issued.

LINE 8. -- If rice was grown on the farm, total the amounts appearing in lines 6 and 7 of the respective columns and enter the sums in line 8 in the respective columns.

LINE 9. -- The operator should enter in column F the acreage planted to soil-conserving crops in 1936 from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested. The operator should enter in column H the normal acreage planted to soil-conserving crops from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested in the same year. The community and county committees should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

LINE 10. -- Enter in column F the acreage of orchards and vineyards classed as neutral. If the orchard or vineyard is intercropped do not enter the acreage classed as soil-depleting or soil-conserving which was accounted for in lines 2 through 9 of this column. The operator should enter in column H the normal acreage of orchards and vineyards classed as neutral and the community and county committees should make the necessary adjustment in the remaining columns.

LINE 11. -- The operator should enter in column F the acreage planted in 1936 to soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops (do not double count any acreage) which produced no crops because of flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions.

- LINE 12. -- In column F enter the acreage of cropland which was idle in 1936. The operator should enter in column H the acreage of cropland which is normally idle. The community and county committees should make such adjustments as are necessary pursuant to the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.
- LINE 13. -- Add the amounts appearing in lines 6 or 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the respective columns and enter the sums in the applicable column in line 13.
- LINE 14. -- In column F enter the acreage of plowable pasture classed as neutral. Do not include that acreage upon which a crop has been harvested or planted for harvest since January 1, 1930.
- LINE 15. -- In column F enter the acreage of non-plowable open pasture and range land classed as neutral. Do not include in this entry any of the acreage which was included in line 14, column F.
- LINE 16. -- Enter in column F the acreage of wild hay on the farm in 1936.
- LINE 17. -- Enter in column F the acreage of woods, waste, roads and other similar non-crop land on the farm in 1936. Do not include in this entry that acreage which was included in line 9, column F.
- LINE 18. -- Add the amounts appearing in column F, lines 13 through 17 and enter the sum in column F.
- LINE 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. -- Enter in column F the harvested acreage of the respective crops in 1936. Lines 19 through 26 should be filled out only for farms not cooperating in the 1936 program.
- LINE 24. -- Enter in column A any crop in the general base not accounted for in lines 19 through 23 and enter the 1936 harvested acreage of such crop in column F.
- LINE 25. -- In column F enter the acreage planted to vegetables in 1936. If two or more vegetables were planted on the same acreage count such acreage only once. If this acreage was double cropped with any other crop and is accounted for in column F, lines 2 through 24, do not enter such acreage in column F.
- LINE 26. -- Add the amounts appearing in column F, lines 19 through 25 and enter the sum in column F.

SECTION II

- LINE 27. -- Enter in column M the acreage planted to soil-conserving crops in 1936 adjusted pursuant to the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. The community and county committees should make further adjustment in conformity with such provisions.
- LINE 28. -- In column M enter only that acreage single cropped to commercial vegetables in 1936. If acreage has been accounted for in any line from 2 through 24 do not include such acreage in column M. The community and county committees should make such adjustments as are necessary in order to conform with the facts.
- LINE 29. -- Enter in column M that acreage which was double or triple cropped to commercial vegetables in 1936. Do not include that acreage which was accounted for in any lines from 2 through 24. The community and county committees should make such adjustments as are necessary in order to conform to the facts.
- LINE 30. -- In column M enter the entire acreage classed as commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937. This acreage should include the whole acreage occupied by such orchard including that acreage actually occupied by any interplanted crop. The community and county committees should make such adjustments as are necessary in order to conform to the facts.
- LINE 31. -- Enter in column M the acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each 5 acres. In one case should this figure exceed the sum of the amounts entered in lines 14 and 15, column F. This figure should not include land that is brushy. Neither should it include gullies.

SECTION III

Enter in the spaces provided, the applicable serial numbers of the 1936 work sheets, 1935 cotton contracts, etc. Enter in the applicable spaces the 1937 work sheet serial numbers of other farms owned and operated by the owner or operator in the county in 1937. The community man who signs for the community committee and the county committeeman who signs for the county committee should enter their signatures in the applicable spaces.

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Issued February 13, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 102

PARTS I AND II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT WORK
SHEETS—EXAMPLES

PART I. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT WORK SHEETS

The work sheet, form SR-101, will be used for the purpose of obtaining information covering individual farms relative to the farming practices and utilization of the land. This information should be submitted by producers to the appropriate community committeeman as soon as practicable. The data contained in the work sheet will serve as a basis for making application for payment.

Every producer desiring to make an application for payment must show that work sheets covering all farms in which he is interested in the county have been submitted within the time set for receiving work sheets. Such time will be set by the State committee subject to the approval of the director of the southern division and 2 weeks' public notice will be given prior to the final closing date. This public notice may be given by posting a copy of the notice of such date in one or more public places such as the courthouse, post offices, and schoolhouses. Copies may be furnished interested newspapers that will print it or information about it without cost.

The work sheet will be executed in triplicate in accordance with the procedure outlined below:

If the land meets the definition of "farm" contained in part I of Southern Region Bulletin 101 (hereinafter referred to as Bulletin 101) and is eligible, pursuant to section 62 of Bulletin 101, to be covered by a work sheet, enter the name and address of the operator and the name and address of the owner if the operator is a share tenant. Strike out the word not applicable opposite the operator's name.

Enter the location or description of the farm in the spaces provided. The legal land description is preferred where applicable and may be abbreviated to conform to available space.

All base acreages, if less than 10 acres, will be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre; hundredths amounting to 5 or less will be dropped and hundredths amounting to more than 5 will be considered a whole tenth with the exception of tobacco. All base acreages of 10

acres or more will be expressed to the nearest whole number; tenths amounting to 5 or less will be dropped and tenths amounting to more than 5 will be considered a whole number. The measured acreage of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, sugarcane for sugar, and crops in the general soil-depleting base and the tobacco base will be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre; hundredths amounting to 5 or less will be dropped and hundredths amounting to more than 5 will be considered a whole tenth. All other acreages will be expressed to the nearest whole number; tenths amounting to 5 or less will be dropped and tenths amounting to more than 5 will be considered a whole number. Yields per acre shall be expressed to the nearest whole number (except that the yield of sugarcane for sugar shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of a ton; hundredths amounting to 5 or less shall be dropped and hundredths amounting to more than 5 shall be considered as a whole tenth). The productivity index shall be expressed to the nearest whole number.

In filling out the work sheet if two or more soil-depleting crops are grown on the same land in any year, such land will be counted soil-depleting only once and shall be considered as devoted to the major soil-depleting crop, and the minor soil-depleting crop shall be disregarded. If two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land in any year, such land shall be considered soil-conserving only once. If a soil-depleting crop and a soil-conserving crop are grown on the same land in any year, such land shall be counted soil-depleting and shall be counted only once in filling out section I of the work sheet.

The work sheet is to be signed by either the operator or owner or both. Enter the date each signature was affixed.

SECTION I

Line 1, Total Cropland.—In columns E and G enter the 1936 acreage of cropland in the farm. This entry should be obtained from the 1936 farm map for *identical* farms for which work sheets were filed under the 1936 agricultural conservation program, hereinafter referred to as the 1936 program. If the 1937 work sheet does not cover the same farm covered by the 1936 work sheet, the entry in columns E and G should include only that part of the cropland covered by the 1937 work sheet. In entering the acreage of cropland include only that farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or nonbearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned. The acreage of cropland which was not measured in 1936 or which was not adjusted in 1936 to conform to adjustments made on measured farms must be adjusted on individual farms in the county on a comparable basis with the acreage of cropland which was measured in connection with the 1936 or 1937 program. For farms for which the cropland as finally adjusted varies from the cropland reported on the 1936 or 1937 work sheet, the community committee and the county committee shall adjust the total acreage in soil-depleting crops, soil-conserving crops, and the cropland classed as neutral by the same percentage adjustment that was made in the total cropland for the farm. (See sec. 43, Bulletin 101.)

Line 2, Cotton.—In columns B and C enter the acres and yield accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the 1934 and 1935 cotton acreage reduction contract, if any. In column D enter the 1935 harvested acreage for the farm in all cases (obtained from the 1936 work sheet or from the operator if no such form was made). In columns E and F enter the acres and yield established for farms participating in the 1936 program. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of cotton (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The 1936 yield per acre should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H. As an aid to the community committees and county committees in making adjustments in accordance with the provisions of section 45, Bulletin 101, the State office shall prepare a list of the 1936 work sheets covering those farms on which the 1936 acreage of cotton was less than 50 percent of the cotton base established in connection with the 1936 program. Such list should include the 1936 work sheet serial number, the 1936 cotton base, the 1936 acreage of cotton, and the adjusted cotton base based upon 154 percent of the 1936 acreage of cotton. This information may be obtained from columns 1, 3, and 4 of form SR-16. The community committee and county committee will make further adjustments in the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.

Line 3, Tobacco.—In columns B and C enter the acres and yield of flue-cured tobacco approved by the State committee in 1936 for the proposed 1936-39 flue-cured tobacco production adjustment program. In column D enter the 1935 harvested acreage of flue-cured tobacco for the farm in all cases. In columns E and F enter the acres and yield of flue-cured tobacco established for farms participating in the 1936 program. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of flue-cured tobacco (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The 1936 yield per acre of flue-cured tobacco should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H. The community committee and county committee will adjust the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. If a base is also to be established for another kind of tobacco, enter the data with respect to such kind in line 2 or 4, if either of such lines is not used for cotton or peanuts and strike out the word "Cotton" or "Peanuts", as the case may be, and enter the appropriate kind of tobacco. If a flue-cured tobacco base is not established and a base for another kind of tobacco is established, use line 3, but strike out "Flue-Cured" and insert the name of the kind for which a base is established.

Sugarcane for Sugar.—If sugarcane for sugar was grown on the farm, strike out "Flue-Cured Tobacco" and enter in lieu thereof the word "Sugar" and leave columns B, C, D, F, and H blank. In column E enter the 1936 sugarcane for sugar base obtained from line 1, column (C), form SR-9. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of sugarcane for sugar (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The community committee and the county committee will enter in columns I, K, and M the 1937 measured

acreage of sugarcane for sugar for the farm; except that such figure shall not exceed the larger of the following differences:

- (1) The total cropland less the general base; or
- (2) The total cropland less that part of the general base required for home needs.

The community committee and county committee will enter in columns J, L, and N the yield (expressed in tons) determined for the farm. The sugarcane yield will be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. In determining the yield, table 4 on the reverse side of the work sheet should be used.

Line 4, Commercial Peanuts.—If a farm is eligible for a peanut base, enter in column B the peanut base acreage accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the peanut production adjustment contract, if any. Enter in column D the 1935 acreage of all peanuts harvested for nuts for the farm in all cases (obtained from the 1936 work sheet or from the operator if no work sheet was filed). In columns E and F enter the acres and yield established for farms participating in the 1936 program. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts (obtained from the 1936 map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The 1936 yield per acre should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H. The peanut soil-depleting base for one or more farms owned or operated by the same person in the county may not exceed the base which could have been established for such farms had they been included in one work sheet. The community committee and county committee will adjust the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. If none of the peanuts harvested for nuts are for commercial purposes, the acreage of such peanuts should be included in the general base in line 5.

Line 5, General.—In column A enter the name of the major crop in the general base if the operator, at the time of signing the work sheet, indicates that there will be diversion from the general base. Such major crop shall be one of the crops for which county yields have been established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for use in determining the yield and productivity index for farms diverting from the general base in 1937. Leave columns B and C blank. In column E enter the general base for each farm participating in the 1936 program even though no diversion was made in 1936. If there was diversion for payment from the general base in 1936, enter in column F the yield and the productivity index established under the 1936 program. *Do not enter the yield or index if there was no diversion for payment in 1936* (strike out such space). In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of all crops in the general base (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance; for farms not participating in the 1936 program, this figure should be obtained from line 26, column G). The entry in column G should include the entire acreage of *small grains for grain or hay* whether or not such acreage was followed by legumes, and the *entire* acreage of corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, and sweet sorghum whether or not such acreage was interplanted with summer legumes, and the *entire* acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage whether or not such acreage was classed as soil conserving under the 1936 program. The 1936 yield per acre of the major crop in the general base designated in column A should be obtained from the operator and entered

in column H, except that such space is to be stricken out if the operator indicates at the time of signing the work sheet that there will be no diversion for payment from the general base. The community committee and county committee will make such adjustments in columns I, K, and M as are necessary in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. Likewise, necessary adjustments will be made in line 5, columns J, L, and N, except that *such spaces are to be stricken out if the operator indicates at the time of signing the work sheet there will be no diversion for payment from the general base in 1937.*

Line 6, Total Soil Depleting, Lines 2 Through 5.—Add the amounts appearing in the respective columns from lines 2 through 5 and enter the sums in line 6 in the respective columns. If the figure in line 6, column E, is greater than the figure in line 1, column E, enter the excess acreage in what would be line 7, column E extended. Such excess acreage indicates the amount by which the sum of the soil-depleting bases exceeds the total cropland for the farm. Such bases must necessarily be adjusted in columns I, K, and M to agree with the correct cropland. The county committee and community committee will adjust the total soil-depleting base in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.

Line 7, Rice.—In column G enter the 1936 harvested acreage of rice (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance for the farm, or from the operator if no such forms were made). In columns I, K, and M enter the acreage of rice allocated to the farm in 1937 from form ACP-31. If rice was not grown on the farm in 1936, lines 7 and 8, column G, should be left blank. If no rice acreage is allocated to the farm in 1937, lines 7 and 8, columns I, K, and M should be left blank.

Line 8, Subtotal, Line 6 Plus 7.—If rice was grown on the farm in 1936, or an acreage of rice is allocated to the farm in 1937, total the amounts appearing in lines 6 and 7 of the respective columns and enter the sums in line 8 in the respective columns. If the sum of the rice and total soil-depleting bases for any farm exceeds the cropland in the farm, adjustments will be made to eliminate such excess.

Line 9, Soil-Conserving Acreage.—The operator should enter in column G the acreage devoted entirely in 1936 to soil-conserving crops from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested (obtain from the 1936 work sheet or the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). This entry should include *cropland* pasture (that is, pasture established on tillable land from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest since Jan. 1, 1930), and also cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934. *This acreage should not include the acreage of summer legumes following small grains harvested for grain or hay; neither should it include the acreage determined to be occupied by summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting row crops.* The community committee and county committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns and in making such adjustments should keep in mind the acreage normally devoted solely to soil-conserving crops.

Line 10, Orchards and Vineyards.—Enter in column G the acreage of orchards and vineyards classed as neutral (obtained from the 1936 farm map or from the operator if no such map was made). If the

orchard or vineyard was intercropped, do not enter the acreage classed as soil-depleting or soil-conserving which was accounted for in lines 2 through 9 of this column. Enter in line 10 to the left of column G the entire acreage in orchards and vineyards. The community committee and county committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 11, Crop Failure.—The operator should enter in column G the acreage planted in 1936 to any soil-depleting or soil-conserving crops (do not double count any acreage) which produced no crops because of flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions.

Line 12, Idle Cropland.—Enter in column G the acreage of cropland which was idle in 1936 (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). Include the acreage of idle cropland terraced in 1936 as well as idle cropland on which noxious weeds were eradicated in 1936. The community committee and county committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 13, Cropland Accounted For, Line 6 or 8 Plus Lines 9, 10, 11, and 12.—Add the amounts appearing in lines 6 (or 8 if filled in), 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the respective columns and enter the sums in the applicable columns in line 13. *In accounting for the total cropland in the farm, do not count any acreage more than once; neither should such cropland exceed the total cropland for the farm entered in line 1.* The cropland accounted for in line 13 shall equal the cropland reported in line 1.

Line 14, Plowable Pasture Not Cropped Since January 1, 1930.—The operator should enter in column G the acreage of plowable pasture classed as neutral. Do not include that acreage upon which a crop was harvested or planted for harvest since January 1, 1930.

Line 15, All Other Noncrop Pasture and Range Land.—The operator should enter in column G the acreage of nonplowable open pasture and range land classed as neutral. Do not include in this entry any of the acreage which was included in line 14, column G.

Line 16, Wild Hay.—Enter in column G the acreage of wild hay on the farm in 1936 (obtained from the 1936 farm map or from the operator if no such map was furnished).

Line 17, Woods, Waste, Roads, etc.—Enter in column G the acreage of woods, waste, roads, and other similar noncropland on the farm in 1936 (obtained from the 1936 farm map or from the operator if no such map was made). Do not include in this entry that acreage which was included in line 9, column G.

Line 18, Total Land in Farm, Lines 13 Through 17.—Add the amounts appearing in column G, lines 13 through 17, and enter the sum in column G, line 18. *In determining the total land in the farm, do not count any acreage more than once; neither should such land exceed the total land in the farm as shown on the 1936 farm map, if any, or as found by the committee to be the fact.*

Lines 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, Corn, Wheat for Grain, Oats for Grain, Small Grains for Hay, Sorghums.—The operator should enter in column G the acreage of the respective crops harvested in 1936. *Lines 19 through 26 should be filled out only for farms which did not cooperate in the 1936 program. The sum of the acreages in these lines should be entered in line 5, column G. The 1936 yield per acre*

of the respective crops should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H.

Line 24, Other General Crops.—The operator should enter in line 24, column A, the name(s) of any crop(s) in the general base not accounted for in lines 19 through 23 or in line 25 and should also enter the 1936 harvested acreage of such crop(s) in column G. The 1936 yield per acre should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H.

Line 25, All Vegetables and Truck.—The operator should enter in column G the harvested acreage of all vegetable and truck crops in 1936 whether or not such crops were for home use or commercial purposes. If two or more vegetables were planted on the same acreage, count such acreage only once. If this acreage was double cropped in any other crop and is accounted for in column G, lines 2 through 24, do not enter such acreage in column G, line 25.

Line 26, Subtotal, Lines 19 Through 25.—Add the amounts appearing in column G, lines 19 through 25. Enter the sum in column G, line 5 as well as line 26.

SECTION II

The land counted in this section II has previously been accounted for in lines 2 through 26 and is therefore counted for the second time in this section.

Line 27, Soil-Conserving Base.—The operator should enter in column L the base acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm. The soil-conserving base acreage for each State and for each county within each State will be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics. The soil-conserving base acreage for any county within a State may be adjusted by the State committee provided the sum of the adjusted county base acreages does not exceed the soil-conserving base acreage for the State. The crops to be included by the operator in determining the soil-conserving base are included in those crops listed in section 32 of Bulletin 101 and should also include the *summer legumes* interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting row crops, the *legumes* or *perennial grasses* that follow a soil-depleting crop, as well as *green manure crops plowed under* following commercial truck crops, as provided in section 33 of Bulletin 101. The community committee and county committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 28, One Crop of Commercial Vegetables in 1936.—The operator should enter in column L that acreage on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936. The vegetables for home use should not be included in this space. The community committee and county committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 29, Two or More Crops of Commercial Vegetables in 1936.—The operator should enter in column L that acreage on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936. Vegetables for home use should not be included in this space. The acreage accounted for in line 28 should *not* be included in line 29. The community committee and county committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 30, Commercial Orchards on January 1, 1937.—The operator should enter in column L the entire acreage classed as commercial

orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937. This acreage should include the whole acreage occupied by such orchards, including that acreage actually occupied by any crop interplanted in the orchard. If the orchard is not interplanted the acreage figure should not exceed the figure in line 10, column G. If interplanted, the acreage figure should not exceed the figure entered to the left of line 10, column G. The community committee and county committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 31, Fenced Noncrop Open Pasture.—Enter in column L the *entire* acreage of fenced noncrop open pasture land having an average carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each 5 acres. In no case should this figure exceed the sum of the amounts entered in lines 14 and 15, column G. This figure should not include waste land or land in woods. As defined in part I, Bulletin 101, animal unit means one cow, or one horse, or five sheep, or five goats, or two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent.

SECTION III

For those 1937 work sheets that do not have a commodity contract reference or a 1936 work sheet reference, execute on the back of form SR-101 the appropriate tables for which bases are to be established in 1937. Any data entered in table 1 are to be supported by gin tickets; data in table 2 by sale receipts and picker receipts, if available; data in table 3 by warehouse receipts. The information to be entered in table 4 shall be taken from the 1935 sugarcane production adjustment contract, the 1936 report of performance, and receipts from the sugarcane for sugar factories.

Enter in the spaces provided the applicable serial number of 1936 work sheet(s), 1935 Bankhead application(s), and 1935 commodity contract(s) except for tobacco. For tobacco use the serial number(s) entered on form T-212 for the proposed 1936-39 tobacco contract. Before filling in the spaces "is or is not", "part of", and "combined with", sort the work sheets covering farms for which a cotton base is to be established into the following groups.

Group A represents those work sheets covering land covered in whole or in part by a 1936 work sheet. Group B represents those work sheets covering land none of which was covered by a 1936 work sheet.

Subdivide group A as follows:

Group A-1 represents those work sheets that were found to be "identicals" in 1936.

Group A-2 represents those work sheets that were found to be "nonidenticals" in 1936.

The State office shall furnish each county office with a list of the 1936 work sheet serial numbers from that county showing the work sheet serial numbers that belong in group A-1 and the work sheet serial numbers that belong in group A-2.

Subdivide group A-1 (1936 identicals) as follows:

Group A-1-a represents those work sheets that were "identical" in 1936 and remain "identical" in 1937. Such work sheets are to be filled in as "is" cases in both of the spaces provided and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are deleted with the letter "x."

Group A-1-b represents those work sheets that were "identical" in 1936 but cover a different farm in 1937 and are therefore "nonidentical" in 1937 to 1936. Such work sheets are to be filled in as "is not" cases in both of the spaces provided and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be executed properly.

Subdivide group A-2 (1936 nonidenticals) as follows:

Group A-2-a represents those work sheets that were "nonidentical" in 1936 with 1935 but in 1937 the work sheet covers the *same* farm as was covered by the 1936 work sheet and is therefore identical in 1937 with the 1936 work sheet. Such work sheets are to be filled in as "is" cases in the first space and "is not" cases in the second space and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

Group A-2-b represents those work sheets that were "nonidentical" in 1936 with 1935, and the 1937 work sheet does not cover the *same* land as the 1936 work sheet but does cover the *same* land as the 1935 commodity contract or Bankhead application, and therefore in 1937 it is "identical" with the contract or application for 1935 but is "nonidentical" with the 1936 work sheet. Such work sheets are to be filled out as "is not" cases in the first space and as "is" cases in the second space and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

Group A-2-c represents those work sheets that were "nonidentical" in 1936 with 1935 and cover farms in 1937 different to those in 1936 and are therefore "nonidentical" in 1937 with either 1935 or 1936. Such work sheets are to be filled out as "is not" cases in the spaces provided, and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

Subdivide group B (farms not covered in 1936 by work sheets) as follows:

Group B-a represents those work sheets covering land in 1937 not covered in whole or in part by a 1936 work sheet, but covering in 1937 the *same* farm as covered by a 1935 commodity contract or 1935 Bankhead application. Such work sheet is therefore an "identical" in 1937 with 1935 and the first space is to be deleted with the letter "x" and the second space is to be filled in as an "is" case. The spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be deleted with the letter "x."

Group B-b represents those work sheets covering land in 1937 but not covered in whole or in part by a 1936 work sheet and covering in 1937 a farm different to that covered by a 1935 commodity contract or 1935 Bankhead application. Such work sheet is therefore "nonidentical" in 1937 with 1935 and the first space is to be deleted with the letter "x" and the second space is to be filled in as an "is not" case. The spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

In filling in the spaces "part of" or "combined with", use the following abbreviations: W—for work sheet; C—for cotton contract; and B—for Bankhead application.

The group procedure outlined herein may be illustrated as follows:

Suppose that county "A" has a base acreage of 10,000 acres; that 8,000 acres were covered by work sheets in 1936 and of this amount 6,000 acres were covered by "identical" work sheets and 2,000 acres by "nonidentical" work sheets; that in 1937, 1,000 acres that were covered by work sheets in 1936 dropped out of the program and therefore were not covered by work sheets in 1937 and that 1,000 acres that were not covered by work sheets in 1936 came into the program and therefore were covered by work sheets in 1937, thereby resulting in 8,000 acres being covered by work sheets in 1937 in county "A".

THE WORK SHEETS IN COUNTY "A" WOULD BE GROUPED AS FOLLOWS

10,000 base acres—1936-37.

8,000 base acres covered by work sheets in 1936.

2,000 base acres not covered by work sheets in 1936.

Group A-1 (1936 identicals)	Group A-2 (1936 nonidenticals)	Group B (No 1936 work sheet)
6,000 base acres on work sheets covering "identical" farms. Group A-1-a, "identical" with 1936.	2,000 base acres on work sheets covering "nonidentical" farms. Group A-2-a, "identical" with 1936 but "nonidentical" with 1935.	1,000 base acres covering land not under work sheets in 1936. Group B-a, "identical" with 1935.
5,000 base acres "is"—"is" case. "Part of" and "combined with" spaces deleted with letter "x."	500 base acres, "is"—"is not" case. "Part of": C-25, or B-40. or "Part of": C-25, or B-40. "Combined with" (all) or (part) of C-26 or B-41.	500 base acres, "x"—"is" case. "Part of" and "combined with" spaces deleted with letter "x."
Group A-1-b, "nonidentical" with 1935 or 1936.	Group A-2-b, "nonidentical" with 1936 but "identical" with 1935.	Group B-b, "nonidentical" with 1935.
500 base acres, "is not"—"is not" case. "Part of": W-1, C-25, or B-40. or "Part of": W-1, C-25 or B-40. "Combined with": (all) or (part) of: W-2, C-26, or B-41.	500 base acres, "is not"—"is" case. "Part of": W-1, C-25, B-40. or "Part of": W-1, C-25, B-40. "Combined with" (all) or (part) of: W-2, C-26, B-41.	500 base acres, "x"—"is not" case. (Same as group A-2-a) for "part of", and "combined with."
500 base acres dropped out of program and is not represented on any work sheets in 1937.		
Total base acreage accounted for, 6,000.	Group A-2-c "nonidentical" with either 1935 or 1936. 500 base acres, "is not"—"is not" case. (Same as group A-1-b for "part of" and "combined with".) 500 base acres dropped out of program and is not represented on any work sheets in 1937. Total base acreage accounted for 2,000.	

Enter in the applicable spaces the 1937 work sheet serial numbers of other farms owned or operated by the owner or the operator in the county in 1937. The community committeeman who signs for the community committee and the county committeeman who signs for the county committee should enter their signatures and the date upon which such signatures were affixed in the applicable spaces.

Either of the following procedures may be designated by the State committee as the procedure to be used in any State in entering serial numbers and forwarding work sheets to the State office:

(1) When work sheets have been completed and signed by the respective committeeman, the serial numbers should be entered in numerical sequence beginning with the number (1) and continuing without skips or omissions of any numbers. When as many as approximately 100 work sheets have been numbered they should be transmitted to the State office where they will be tabulated in the groups as provided in the alternative procedure outlined under (2).

(2) When as many as 75 percent of the work sheets in a county have been filled out and approved by the community and county committeemen they should

be set aside and sorted into new groups before entering the work sheet serial numbers.

Work Sheets in Group A-1-a Will Be Sorted Into Four Subgroups.

Groups N-1 and N-2 represent those work sheets that have a cotton contract record reference. Group N-1 represents those work sheets that show cotton harvested in 1935, and group N-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Groups O-1 and O-2 represent those work sheets that have only a Bankhead record reference. Group O-1 represents those work sheets that show cotton harvested in 1935, and group O-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Work Sheets in Groups A-1-b and B-b Will Be Sorted Into Two Subgroups.

Group P-1 represents those work sheets that show cotton harvested in 1935 and group P-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Work Sheets in Group A-2-a Will Be Sorted Into One Group, Group Q.

Work Sheets in Group A-2-b Will Be Sorted Into One Group, Group R.

Group B-a Will be Sorted Into Two Subgroups.

Group S-1 represents those work sheets showing cotton harvested in 1935, and group S-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Work Sheets Representing Those Farms Without a Cotton Base Will Be Sorted Into One Group, Group T.

Miscellaneous Work Sheets Which Include All Those Work Sheets Not Included in Groups N to R, Inclusive, Shall Compose Group U.

THE VARIOUS GROUPS MAY BE SHOWN AS FOLLOWS

- Group N-1.—Group A-1-a—contract reference—cotton harvested 1935.
- Group N-2.—Group A-1-a—contract reference—no cotton harvested 1935.
- Group O-1.—Group A-1-a—Bankhead reference only—cotton harvested 1935.
- Group O-2.—Group A-1-a—Bankhead reference only—no cotton harvested 1935.
- Group P-1.—Groups A-1-b, A-2-a, A-2-b, A-2-c, and B-b—cotton harvested 1935.
- Group P-2.—Same as group P-1, except no cotton harvested 1935.
- Group Q.—Group A-2-a—contract reference—cotton harvested and cotton not harvested.
- Group R.—Group A-2-b—contract reference—cotton harvested and cotton not harvested.
- Group S-1.—Group B-a—cotton harvested 1935.
- Group S-2.—Group B-a—no cotton harvested 1935.
- Group T.—No cotton base established.
- Group U.—Miscellaneous—all other.

After the work sheets have been sorted into groups the serial numbers should be entered, beginning with the number (1) and continuing numerically through each group. For example, group N-1 may be serially numbered from 1 to 352; group N-2 from 353 to 498; group O-1 from 499 to 572; etc.

When numbered the work sheets should be promptly transmitted to the State office in lots weighing approximately 4 pounds. The transmittal should show the group letter to each group transmitted, as well as the serial numbers of the work sheets in each group.

The above procedure for sorting and entering serial numbers is the first step in the 1937 analysis and is to be followed uniformly by all States within the region.

PART II—EXAMPLES

Example No. 1 illustrates a case where a farm has cotton, flue-cured tobacco, type 62 tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases and a general soil-depleting base in excess of home needs. The class I payment is computed for diversion from the cotton, type 62 tobacco, peanut, and general bases. Since the diversion from the type 62 tobacco and general bases is in excess of the maximum for which payment can be made, the class I payment with respect to the type 62 tobacco and general bases is not computed for the total reduction from the base but is computed for that percentage of the base which is the maximum for which payment can be made.

The amount of \$115.50 for carrying out soil-building practices is arrived at by multiplying the acres devoted to such practices by the respective rate per acre specified in Bulletin 101. However, such payment cannot exceed the soil-building allowance of \$80.30, which in this case is calculated by multiplying \$1 by the soil-conserving base plus the acreage diverted for payment.

It should be noted that tobacco bases are *not* interchangeable and although a payment is computed for maximum diversion from the type 62 tobacco base, a deduction is made for overplanting the flue-cured tobacco base by 5 acres. Another deduction is made for failure to have the minimum acreage in soil-conserving crops.

EXAMPLE NO. 1

Crop	Base or normal	Yield or index	1937 acreage	Acreage diverted for payment	Class I payment	
					Rate	Gross
Cotton-----	50	200	35	15	\$10. 00	\$150. 00
Tobacco:						
Flue-cured-----	20	800	25	0	40. 00	0
Type 62-----	6	950	4	¹ 1. 8	57. 00	102. 60
Peanuts-----	10	700	9	1	8. 75	8. 75
General ² -----	150	110	125	¹ 22. 5	³ 6. 93	155. 92
Soil-conserving-----	40	-----	47	-----	-----	-----
Idle cropland-----	4	-----	35	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	-----	-----	280	40. 3	-----	417. 27

¹ Maximum that can be diverted for payment.

² 95 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

³ Assuming a county rate of \$6.30.

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practices carried out:

17 acres of lespedeza ($17 \times \$1.50$)----- \$25. 50

30 acres permanent pasture established
($30 \times \$3$)----- 90. 00

Total----- \$115. 50

Soil-building allowance:

Soil-conserving base ($40 \times \$1$)----- \$40. 00

Acreage diverted for payment ($40.3 \times \$1$)----- 40. 30

Total----- 80. 30

Class II payment (limited to the soil-building allowance)----- \$80. 30

Sum of class I and class II gross payments----- 497. 57

DEDUCTIONS

Deduction for excess acreage of flue-cured tobacco ($5 \times \$40$)--- \$200. 00

Deduction for failure to have the minimum ⁴ acreage of soil-conserving crops ($33.3 \times \$3$)----- 99. 90

Total deductions----- 299. 90

Net payment (before deducting county association expenses)--- 197. 67

⁴ 80.3 is the minimum acreage in soil-conserving crops, which is obtained in this case by adding the soil conserving base to the acreage diverted for payment.

No deduction would have been made if the 1937 acreage of flue-cured tobacco had been limited to the base of 20 acres and if the minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving crops had been met. The minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops in this case is 80.3 acres, which is the sum of the soil-conserving base of 40 acres and the 40.3 acres diverted for payment. In this case there were only 47 acres of soil-conserving crops in 1937, which is 33.3 acres less than the minimum requirements. The idle cropland could have been planted to soil-conserving crops or terraced, if it needed terracing, and thus the deduction of \$99.90 would have been avoided and in addition this land would have been conserved.

Example No. 2 illustrates a case where a farm with a general base of 10 acres and with 15 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs has 16 acres planted to general crops in 1937. The class II payment of \$12 is computed by multiplying the acres on which soil-building practices are carried out by the rate per acre specified in Bulletin 101. A deduction is made for having 1 acre of general crops in excess of the 15 acres required for home needs. A deduction is also made for failure to have the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops, which in this case is only the soil-conserving base of 6 acres since there is no diversion for payment. This latter deduction would not have been made if at least 2 acres planted to general crops had been followed by legumes or perennial grasses (sec. 33, Bulletin 101) or if the soil-conserving base established for the farm had been 4 acres. A soil-conserving base of 4 acres for this farm would not have affected the soil-building allowance since the soil-building allowance of \$20 is applicable in this case (sec. 2, Bulletin 101).

EXAMPLE NO. 2

Crop	Base or normal	Yield or index	1937 acreage	Acreage diverted for payment	Class I payment	
					Rate	Gross
General ¹ -----	10	70	16	0	² \$4.20	0
Soil-conserving-----	6	-----	4	-----	-----	-----
Idle cropland-----	4	-----	0	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	-----	-----	20	0	-----	0

¹ 15 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

² Assuming a county rate of \$6.

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practice carried out:		
4 acres permanent pasture established (4×\$3)-----	\$12.00	
Soil-building allowance:		
Cropland (20×65¢)-----	*\$13.00	20.00
Class II payment-----		\$12.00

DEDUCTIONS

Deduction for excess acreage of general crops (1×\$4.20)-----	\$4.20	
Deduction for failure to have the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops (2×\$3)-----	6.00	
Total deductions-----		10.20
Net payment (before deducting county association expenses)----		1.80

* Soil-building allowance in this case is \$20.

Example No. 3 illustrates a case where the 1937 acreage planted to general crops is less than the general base and less than the acreage required for home needs. Payment is computed for diverting only that part which is in excess of home needs and not in excess of 15 percent of the general base. The amount of \$48.20 for carrying out soil-building practices is arrived at by multiplying the soil-building practices by the respective rates per unit specified in Bulletin 101. However, such payment cannot exceed the soil-building allowance of \$17, which in this case is calculated by multiplying \$1 by the soil-conserving base plus the 5 acres diverted for payment. It should be noted that the 22 acres of lespedeza in 1937 serves to meet the minimum soil-conserving acreage requirement but

does not increase the soil-building allowance. A larger class II payment could have been made if the soil-conserving base established for the farm had been larger.

EXAMPLE NO. 3

Crop	Base or normal	Yield or index	1937 acreage	Acreage diverted for payment	Class I payment	
					Rate	Gross
General ¹ -----	50	90	40	² 5	³ \$6. 57	\$32. 85
Soil-conserving-----	12	-----	22	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	-----	-----	62	5	-----	32. 85

¹ 45 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

² Maximum that can be diverted for payment.

³ Assuming a county rate of \$7.30.

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practices carried out:		
22 acres of lespedeza ($22 \times \$1.50$)-----	\$33. 00	
3,800 feet of terraces constructed ($3,800 \times 0.004$ cent)-----	15. 20	
Total-----		\$48. 20
Soil-building allowance:		
Soil-conserving base ($12 \times \$1$)-----	12. 00	
Acreage diverted for payment ($5 \times \$1$)-----	5. 00	
Total-----		17. 00
Class II payment (limited to the soil-building allowance)-----		\$17. 00
Net payment (before deducting county association expenses)-----		49. 85

EXAMPLE NO. 4

Crop	Base or normal	Yield or index	1937 acreage	Acreage diverted for payment	Class I payment	
					Rate	Gross
Cotton ¹ -----	50	350	35	15	\$17. 50	\$262. 50
General-----	0	80	15	0	² 5. 60	0
Soil-conserving-----	0	-----	15	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	-----	-----	65	15	-----	262. 50

¹ The 50 acres were double-cropped in 1936 to cotton and onions, and cotton was the principal normal crop. 35 acres were double-cropped to cotton and onions in 1937 and 15 acres to cowpeas and onions.

² Assuming a county rate of \$7.

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practice carried out:		
15 acres cowpeas turned under ($15 \times \$2$)-----	\$30. 00	
Soil-building allowance:		
Acreage diverted for payment ($15 \times \$1$)-----	15. 00	
Commercial vegetables single cropped in 1936 ($50 \times \$1$)-----	50. 00	
Total-----		65. 00
Class II payment (limited to practices carried out)-----		\$30. 00
Sum of class I and class II gross payments-----		292. 50

DEDUCTIONS

Deduction for excess acreage of general crops ($15 \times \$5.60$)	\$84. 00	84. 00
Net payment (before deducting county association expenses)-----		208. 50

Example No 4 illustrates a case where the farm has 50 acres of cropland which were double cropped to cotton and onions in 1936. In 1937, 35 acres were double cropped to cotton and onions and 15 acres to onions and cowpeas. The gross class I payment is computed for diverting 15 acres from the cotton base. The gross class II payment of \$30 is calculated by multiplying \$2, the rate per acre specified in Bulletin 101, by 15, the number of acres of cowpeas turned under. The soil-building allowance of \$65 was arrived at by multiplying \$1 by the number of acres diverted for payment plus the 1936 acreage of commercial vegetables.

It should be noted that the 1936 acreage of commercial vegetables is used in computing the allowance regardless of how the land was classified. Although 50 acres of onions are planted in 1937, only 15 acres are counted since cotton is considered the major crop on the 35 acres double cropped in 1937 to cotton and onions (the minor crop, onions, being disregarded except in calculating soil-building allowance). Deductions are made for overplanting the general base by 15 acres.

Example No. 5 illustrates a case where the general base is less than the acreage required to produce food and feed crops for home needs and the 1937 acreage of general crops is less than the general base. No class I payment with respect to the general base will be made in such cases. This example also shows the method of calculating the soil-building allowance for a farm which has fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the cropland. The amount of \$106 for carrying out soil-building practices is arrived at by multiplying the respective rates per acre specified in Bulletin 101 by the number of acres devoted to such practices. However, such payment cannot exceed the soil-building allowance of \$61.75, which in this case is the sum of the following:

The acres of cropland multiplied by 65 cents.

The acres of fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the cropland and having an average carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least 1 animal unit to each 5 acres multiplied by 25 cents.

EXAMPLE No. 5

Crop	Base or normal	Yield or index	1937 acreage	Acreage diverted for payment	Class I payment	
					Rate	Gross
General ¹ -----	35	120	25	0	² \$7.56	0
Soil-conserving (cropland pasture)-----	35	-----	45	0	-----	-----
Total-----	-----	-----	70	0	-----	0

¹ 40 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

² Assuming a county rate of \$6.30.

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practices carried out:	
10 acres forest trees planted (10×\$5.00)-----	\$50.00
80,000 pounds ground limestone applied on 40 acres at \$0.07 per 100 pounds-----	56.00
Total-----	\$106.00
Soil-building allowance:	
70 acres cropland (70×65¢)-----	\$45.50
100 acres of fenced noncrop open pasture land having an average carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of one animal unit to each 5 acres [(100-7%)×25¢]-----	16.25
Total-----	61.75
Class II payment (limited to the soil-building allowance and before deducting county association expenses)-----	\$61.75

Some of the more important questions which have come up in connection with the 1937 program are as follows:

1. Q. What constitutes a peanut base on a farm on which a major portion of the peanuts are normally separated from the vines by mechanical means, and a major portion of which is sold to persons off the farm, and in addition a portion of the peanuts are harvested for nuts but not separated by mechanical means?

A. In such cases *all the peanuts harvested for nuts* will go in the peanut base; however, if none of the peanuts which had been harvested for nuts had been separated from the vines by mechanical means, all the peanuts would go in the general base.

2. Q. How are grain sorghums *planted in rows* classified?

A. If harvested for grain or forage, soil-depleting; if plowed under but not harvested for grain or forage, soil-conserving; if all the crop is left on the land, neutral. This classification does not apply in designated counties in western Texas and western Oklahoma.

3. Q. What effect does pasturing grain sorghum (seeded solid), sweet sorghum, millet, or Sudan grass have on their classification?

A. Such crops are soil-conserving if pastured but not harvested for grain, seed, or forage. This classification does not apply in designated counties in western Texas and western Oklahoma.

4. Q. Can the same (identical) acreage of lespedeza qualify under soil-building practices no. 2 and no. 4?

A. Yes.

5. Q. What is the classification of 100 acres of oats harvested for hay, 15 acres of which are followed by summer legumes?

A. 100 acres are counted soil-depleting and 15 acres soil-conserving.

6. Q. What is the classification of 100 acres of oats harvested for hay, 15 acres of which are followed by Sudan grass?

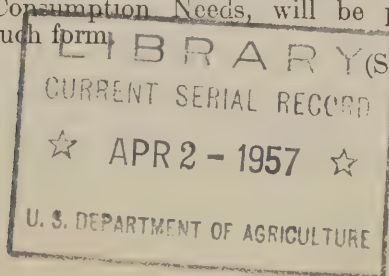
A. 100 acres will count soil-depleting regardless of how the Sudan grass is used (see pt. IV, Bulletin 101).

7. Q. What is the classification of 100 acres of corn interplanted on a 50-50 basis with a summer legume?

A. 100 acres will count soil-depleting and 50 acres will count soil-conserving.

8. Q. How will food and feed required for home needs be established?

A. The food and feed requirements for home needs will be established in accordance with standards set by the State committee setting out the figures found in studies of the State experimental station. Instructions on filling out form SR-102, Determination of Food and Feed Requirements for Home Consumption Needs, will be printed on the reverse side of such form.



(Signed) C. A. COBB,
Director, Southern Division.

S.R.-B.-102

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 102

PARTS II AND III

INSTRUCTIONS ON FILLING OUT WORK SHEETS

EXAMPLES



PART II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT WORK SHEETS

The work sheet, Form SR-101, will be used for the purpose of obtaining information covering individual farms relative to the farming practices and utilization of the land. This information should be submitted by producers to the appropriate community committeeman as soon as practicable. The data contained in the work sheet will serve as a basis for making application for payment.

Every producer desiring to make an application for payment must show that work sheets covering all farms in which he is interested in the county had been submitted within the time set for receiving work sheets. Such time will be set by the State Committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and two weeks' public notice will be given prior to the final closing date. This public notice may be given by posting a copy of the notice of such date in one or more public places such as the court house, post offices, and school houses. Copies may be furnished interested newspapers that will print it or information about it without cost.

The work sheet will be executed in triplicate in accordance with the procedure outlined below:

If the land meets the definition of "farm" contained in part I of Southern Region Bulletin 101 (hereinafter referred to as Bulletin 101) and is eligible, pursuant to sections 62 of Bulletin 101, to be covered by a work sheet, enter the name and address of the operator and the name and address of the owner if the operator is a share-tenant. Strike out the word not applicable opposite the operator's name.

Enter the location or description of the farm in the spaces provided. The legal land description is preferred where applicable and may be abbreviated to conform to available space.

All base acreages, if less than 10 acres, will be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre; hundredths amounting to five or less will be dropped and hundredths amounting to more than five will be considered a whole tenth with the exception of tobacco. All base acreages of 10 acres or more will be expressed to the nearest whole number; tenths amounting to five or less will be dropped and tenths amounting to more than five will be considered a whole number. The measured acreage of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, sugarcane for sugar and crops in the general soil-depleting base and the tobacco base will be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre; hundredths amounting to five or less will be dropped and hundredths amounting to more than five will be considered a whole tenth. All other acreages will be expressed to the nearest whole number; tenths amounting to five or less will be dropped and tenths amounting to more than five will be considered a whole number. Yields per acre shall be expressed to the nearest whole number (except that the yield of sugarcane for sugar shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of a ton; hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped and hundredths amounting to more than five shall be considered as a whole

tenth). The productivity index shall be expressed to the nearest whole number.

In filling out the work sheet if two or more soil-depleting crops are grown on the same land in any year, such land will be counted soil-depleting only once and shall be considered as devoted to the major soil-depleting crop, and the minor soil-depleting crop shall be disregarded. If two or more soil-conserving crops are grown on the same land in any year, such land shall be considered soil-conserving only once. If a soil-depleting crop and a soil-conserving crop are grown on the same land in any year, such land shall be counted soil-depleting and shall be counted only once in filling out section I of the work sheet.

The work sheet is to be signed by either the operator or owner or both. Enter the date each signature was affixed.

SECTION I

Line 1, Total Cropland. - In columns E and G enter the 1936 acreage of cropland in the farm. This entry should be obtained from the 1936 farm map for identical farms for which work sheets were filed under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, hereinafter referred to as the 1936 program. If the 1937 work sheet does not cover the same farm covered by the 1936 work sheet, the entry in columns E and G should include only that part of the cropland covered by the 1937 work sheet. In entering the acreage of cropland include only that farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or non-bearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned. The acreage of cropland which was not measured in 1936 or which was not adjusted in 1936 to conform to adjustments made on measured farms must be adjusted on individual farms in the county on a comparable basis with the acreage of cropland which was measured in connection with the 1936 or 1937 program. For farms for which the cropland as finally adjusted varies from the cropland reported on the 1936 or 1937 work sheet, the Community Committee and the County Committee shall adjust the total acreage in soil-depleting crops, soil-conserving crops, and the cropland classed as neutral by the same percentage adjustment that was made in the total cropland for the farm (see section 43, Bulletin 101).

Line 2, Cotton. - In columns B and C enter the acres and yield accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract, if any. In column D enter the 1935 harvested acreage for the farm in all cases (obtained from the 1936 work sheet or from the operator if no such form was made). In columns E and F enter the acres and yield established for farms participating in the 1936 program. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of cotton (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The 1936 yield per acre should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H. As an aid to the Community Committees and County Committees in making adjustments in accord-

ance with the provisions of section 45, Bulletin 101, the State office shall prepare a list of the 1936 work sheets covering those farms on which the 1936 acreage of cotton was less than 50 percent of the cotton base established in connection with the 1936 program. Such list should include the 1936 program. Such list should include the 1936 work sheet serial number, the 1936 cotton base, the 1936 acreage of cotton and the adjusted cotton base based upon 154 percent of the 1936 acreage of cotton. This information may be obtained from columns 1, 3, and 4 of Form SR-16. The Community Committee and County Committee will make further adjustments in the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.

Line 3, Tobacco. - In columns B and C enter the acres and yield of flue-cured tobacco approved by the State Committee in 1936 for the proposed 1936-1939 Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Adjustment Program. In column D enter the 1935 harvested acreage of flue-cured tobacco for the farm in all cases. In columns E and F enter the acres and yield of flue-cured tobacco established for farms participating in the 1936 program. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of flue-cured tobacco (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The 1936 yield per acre of flue-cured tobacco should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H. The Community Committee and County Committee will adjust the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. If a base is also to be established for another kind of tobacco, enter the data with respect to such kind in line 2 or 4, if either of such lines is not used for cotton or peanuts and strike out the word "Cotton" or "Peanuts", as the case may be, and enter the appropriate kind of tobacco. If a flue-cured tobacco base is not established and a base for another kind of tobacco is established, use line 3, but strike out "Flue-Cured" and insert the name of the kind for which a base is established.

Sugarcane for Sugar. - If sugarcane for sugar was grown on the farm, strike out "Flue-Cured Tobacco" and enter in lieu thereof the word "Sugar" and leave columns B, C, D, F, and H blank. In column E enter the 1936 sugarcane for sugar base obtained from line 1, column (C), Form SR-9. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of sugarcane for sugar (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The Community Committee and the County Committee will enter in columns I, K, and M the 1937 measured acreage of sugarcane for sugar for the farm; except that such figure shall not exceed the larger of the following differences:

- (1) The total cropland less the general base; or
- (2) The total cropland less that part of the general base required for home needs.

The Community Committee and County Committee will enter in columns J, L, and N the yield (expressed in tons) determined for the farm. The sugarcane yield will be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of part V,

Bulletin 101. In determining the yield, table 4 on the reverse side of the work sheet should be used.

Line 4, Commercial Peanuts. - If a farm is eligible for a peanut base, enter in column B the peanut base acreage accepted by the Secretary in 1935 under the Peanut Production Adjustment Contract, if any. Enter in column D the 1935 acreage of all peanuts harvested for nuts for the farm in all cases (obtained from the 1936 work sheet or from the operator if no work sheet was filed). In columns E and F enter the acres and yield established for farms participating in the 1936 program. In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts (obtained from the 1936 map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). The 1936 yield per acre should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H. The peanut soil-depleting base for one or more farms owned or operated by the same person in the county may not exceed the base which could have been established for such farms had they been included in one work sheet. The Community Committee and County Committee will adjust the acres and yield in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. If none of the peanuts harvested for nuts are for commercial purposes, the acreage of such peanuts should be included in the general base in line 5.

Line 5, General. - In column A enter the name of the major crop in the general base if the operator, at the time of signing the work sheet, indicates that there will be diversion from the general base. Such major crop shall be one of the crops for which county yields have been established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for use in determining the yield and productivity index for farms diverting from the general base in 1937. Leave columns B and C blank. In column E enter the general base for each farm participating in the 1936 program even though no diversion was made in 1936. If there was diversion for payment from the general base in 1936, enter in column F the yield and the productivity index established under the 1936 program. Do not enter the yield or index if there was no diversion for payment in 1936 (strike out such space). In column G enter the 1936 measured acreage of all crops in the general base (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance; for farms not participating in the 1936 program, this figure should be obtained from line 26, column G). The entry in column G should include the entire acreage of small grains for grain or hay whether or not such acreage was followed by legumes, and the entire acreage of corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, and sweet sorghum whether or not such acreage was interplanted with summer legumes, and the entire acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage whether or not such acreage was classed as soil-conserving under the 1936 program. The 1936 yield per acre of the major crop in the general base designated in column A should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H, except that such space is to be stricken out if the operator indicates at the time of signing the work sheet that there will be no diversion for payment from the general base. The Community Committee and County Committee will make such adjustments in columns I, K, and M as are necessary in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101. Likewise, necessary adjustments will be made in line 5, columns J, L,

and N, except that such spaces are to be stricken out if the operator indicates at the time of signing the work sheet there will be no diversion for payment from the general base in 1937.

Line 6, Total Soil-Depleting, Lines 2 through 5. - Add the amounts appearing in the respective columns from lines 2 through 5 and enter the sums in line 6 in the respective columns. If the figure in line 6, column E, is greater than the figure in line 1, column E, enter the excess acreage in what would be line 7, column E extended. Such excess acreage indicates the amount by which the sum of the soil-depleting bases exceeds the total cropland for the farm. Such bases must necessarily be adjusted in columns I, K, and M to agree with the correct cropland. The County Committee and Community Committee will adjust the total soil-depleting base in accordance with the provisions of part V, Bulletin 101.

Line 7, Rice. - In column G enter the 1936 harvested acreage of rice (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance for the farm, or from the operator if no such forms were made). In columns I, K, and M enter the acreage of rice allocated to the farm in 1937 from Form ACP-31. If rice was not grown on the farm in 1936, lines 7 and 8, column G, should be left blank. If no rice acreage is allocated to the farm in 1937, lines 7 and 8, columns I, K, and M, should be left blank.

Line 8, Subtotal, Line 6 plus 7. - If rice was grown on the farm in 1936, or an acreage of rice is allocated to the farm in 1937, total the amounts appearing in lines 6 and 7 of the respective columns and enter the sums in line 8 in the respective columns. If the sum of the rice and total soil-depleting bases for any farm exceeds the sum of the cropland and other rice land in the farm, adjustments will be made to eliminate such excess.

Line 9, Soil-Conserving Acreage. - The operator should enter in column G the acreage devoted entirely in 1936 to soil-conserving crops from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested (obtain from the 1936 work sheet or the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). This entry should include cropland pasture (that is, pasture established on tillable land from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest since January 1, 1930), and also cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934. This acreage should not include the acreage of summer legumes following small grains harvested for grain or hay; neither should it include the acreage determined to be occupied by summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting row crops. The Community Committee and County Committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns and in making such adjustments should keep in mind the acreage normally devoted solely to soil-conserving crops.

Line 10, Orchards and Vineyards. - Enter in column G the acreage of orchards and vineyards classed as neutral (obtained from the 1936 farm map or from the operator if no such map was made). If the orchard or vineyard was intercropped, do not enter the acreage classed as soil-

depleting or soil-conserving which was accounted for in lines 2 through 9 of this column. Enter in line 10 to the left of column G the entire acreage in orchards and vineyards. The Community Committee and County Committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 11, Crop Failure. - The operator should enter in column G the acreage planted in 1936 to any soil-depleting or soil-conserving crops (do not double count any acreage) which produced no crops because of flood, drought, or other unfavorable weather conditions.

Line 12, Idle Cropland. - Enter in column G the acreage of cropland which was idle in 1936 (obtained from the 1936 farm map, or from the 1936 report of performance, or from the operator if no such forms were made). Include the acreage of idle cropland terraced in 1936 as well as idle cropland on which noxious weeds were eradicated in 1936. The Community Committee and County Committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 13, Cropland Accounted For, Line 6 or 8 plus Lines 9, 10, 11, and 12. - Add the amounts appearing in lines 6 (or 8 if filled in), 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the respective columns and enter the sums in the applicable columns in line 13. In accounting for the total cropland in the farm, do not count any acreage more than once; neither should such cropland exceed the total cropland for the farm entered in line 1. The cropland accounted for in line 13 shall equal the cropland reported in line 1.

Line 14, Plowable Pasture not Cropped Since January 1, 1930. - The operator should enter in column G the acreage of plowable pasture classed as neutral. Do not include that acreage upon which a crop was harvested or planted for harvest since January 1, 1930.

Line 15, All Other Non-crop Pasture and Range Land. - The operator should enter in column G the acreage of non-plowable open pasture and range land classed as neutral. Do not include in this entry any of the acreage which was included in line 14, column G.

Line 16, Wild Hay. - Enter in column G the acreage of wild hay on the farm in 1936 (obtained from the 1936 farm map or from the operator if no such map was furnished).

Line 17, Woods, Waste, Roads, etc. - Enter in column G the acreage of woods, waste, roads, and other similar non-cropland on the farm in 1936 (obtained from the 1936 farm map or from the operator if no such map was made). Do not include in this entry that acreage which was included in line 9, column G.

Line 18, Total Land in Farm, Lines 13 through 17. - Add the amounts appearing in column G, lines 13 through 17, and enter the sum in column G, line 18. In determining the total land in the farm, do not count any acreage more than once; neither should such land exceed the total land in the farm as shown on the 1936 farm map, if any, or as found

by the committee to be the fact.

Lines 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, Corn, Wheat for Grain, Oats for Grain, Small Grains for Hay, Sorghums. - The operator should enter in column G the acreage of the respective crops harvested in 1936. Lines 19 through 26 should be filled out only for farms which did not cooperate in the 1936 program. The sum of the acreages in these lines should be entered in line 5, column G. The 1936 yield per acre of the respective crops should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H.

Line 24, Other General Crops. - The operator should enter in line 24, column A, the name(s) of any crop(s) in the general base not accounted for in lines 19 through 23 or in line 25 and should also enter the 1936 harvested acreage of such crop(s) in column G. The 1936 yield per acre should be obtained from the operator and entered in column H.

Line 25, All Vegetables and Truck. - The operator should enter in column G the harvested acreage of all vegetable and truck crops in 1936 whether or not such crops were for home use or commercial purposes. If two or more vegetables were planted on the same acreage, count such acreage only once. If this acreage was double cropped in any other crop and is accounted for in column G, lines 2 through 24, do not enter such acreage in column G, line 25.

Line 26, Subtotal, Lines 19 through 25. - Add the amounts appearing in column G, lines 19 through 25. Enter the sum in column G, line 5 as well as line 26.

SECTION II

The land counted in this section II has previously been accounted for in lines 2 through 26 and is therefore counted for the second time in this section.

Line 27, Soil-Conserving Base. - The operator should enter in column L the base acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm. The soil-conserving base acreage for each State and for each county within each State will be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics. The soil-conserving base acreage for any county within a State may be adjusted by the State Committee provided the sum of the adjusted county base acreages does not exceed the soil-conserving base acreage for the State. The crops to be included by the operator in determining the soil-conserving base are included in those crops listed in section 32 of Bulletin 101 and should also include the summer legumes interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting row crops, the legumes or perennial grasses that follow a soil-depleting crop, as well as green manure crops plowed under following commercial truck crops, as provided in section 33 of Bulletin 101. The Community Committee and County Committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 28, One Crop of Commercial Vegetables in 1936. - The opera-

tor should enter in column L that acreage on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936. The vegetables for home use should not be included in this space. The Community Committee and County Committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 29, Two or More Crops of Commercial Vegetables in 1936. - The operator should enter in column L that acreage on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936. Vegetables for home use should not be included in this space. The acreage accounted for in line 28 should not be included in line 29. The Community Committee and County Committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 30, Commercial Orchards on January 1, 1937. - The operator should enter in column L the entire acreage classed as commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937. This acreage should include the whole acreage occupied by such orchards, including that acreage actually occupied by any crop interplanted in the orchard. If the orchard is not interplanted the acreage figure should not exceed the figure in line 10, column G. If interplanted, the acreage figure should not exceed the figure entered to the left of line 10, column G. The Community Committee and County Committee should make the necessary adjustments in the remaining columns.

Line 31, Fenced Non-crop Open Pasture. - Enter in column L the entire acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture land having an average carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each 5 acres. In no case should this figure exceed the sum of the amounts entered in lines 14 and 15, column G. This figure should not include waste land or land in woods. As defined in part I, Bulletin 101, animal unit means one cow, or one horse, or five sheep, or five goats, or two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent.

SECTION III

For those 1937 work sheets that do not have a commodity contract reference or a 1936 work sheet reference, execute on the back of Form SR-101 the appropriate tables for which bases are to be established in 1937. Any data entered in Table 1 is to be supported by gin tickets; data in Table 2 by sale receipts and picker receipts, if available; data in Table 3 by warehouse receipts. The information to be entered in Table 4 shall be taken from the 1935 sugarcane production adjustment contract, the 1936 report of performance, and receipts from the sugarcane for sugar factories.

Enter in the spaces provided the applicable serial number of 1936 work sheet(s), 1935 Rankhead application(s), and 1935 commodity contract(s) except for tobacco. For tobacco use the serial number(s) entered on Form T-212 for the proposed 1936-39 tobacco contract. Before filling in the spaces "is or is not", "part of", and "combined with", sort the work sheets covering farms for which a cotton base is to be established into the following groups.

Group A represents those work sheets covering land covered in whole or in part by a 1936 work sheet. Group B represents those work sheets covering land none of which was covered by a 1936 work sheet.

Sub-divide Group A as follows:

Group A-1 represents those work sheets that were found to be "identicals" in 1936.

Group A-2 represents those work sheets that were found to be "non-identicals" in 1936.

The State office shall furnish each county office with a list of the 1936 work sheet serial numbers from that county showing the work sheet serial numbers that belong in Group A-1 and the work sheet serial numbers that belong in Group A-2.

Sub-divide Group A-1 (1936 identicals) as follows:

Group A-1-a represents those work sheets that were "identical" in 1936 and remain "identical", in 1937. Such work sheets are to be filled in as "is" cases in both of the spaces provided and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are deleted with the letter "x".

Group A-1-b represents those work sheets that were "identical" in 1936 but cover a different farm in 1937 and are therefore "non-identical" in 1937 to 1936. Such work sheets are to be filled in as "is not" cases in both of the spaces provided and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be executed properly.

Sub-divide Group A-2 (1936 non-identicals) as follows:

Group A-2-a represents those work sheets that were "non-identical" in 1936 with 1935 but in 1937 the work sheet covers the same farm as was covered by the 1936 work sheet and is therefore identical in 1937 with the 1936 work sheet. Such work sheets are to be filled in as "is" cases in the first space and "is not" cases in the second space and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

Group A-2-b represents those work sheets that were "non-identical" in 1936 with 1935 and the 1937 work sheet does not cover the same land as the 1936 work sheet but does cover the same land as the 1935 commodity contract or Bankhead application, and therefore in 1937 it is "identical" with the contract or application for 1935 but is "non-identical" with the 1936 work sheet. Such work sheets are to be filled out as "is not" cases in the first space and as "is" cases in the second space and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

Group A-2-c represents those work sheets that were "non-identical" in 1936 with 1935 and cover farms in 1937 different to those in 1936 and are therefore "non-identical" in 1937 with either 1935 or 1936. Such work sheets are to be filled out as "is not" cases in the spaces provided and the spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

in 1936

Sub-divide Group B (farms not covered/by work sheets) as follows:

Group B-a represents those work sheets covering land in 1937 not covered in whole or in part by a 1936 work sheet, but covering in 1937 the same farm as covered by a 1935 commodity contract or 1935 Bankhead application. Such work sheet is therefore an "identical" in 1937 with 1935 and the first space is to be deleted with the letter "x" and the second space is to be filled in as an "is" case. The spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be deleted with the letter "x".

Group B-b represents those work sheets covering land in 1937 but not covered in whole or in part by a 1936 work sheet and covering in 1937 a farm different to that covered by a 1935 commodity contract or 1935 Bankhead application. Such work sheet is therefore "non-identical" in 1937 with 1935 and the first space is to be deleted with the letter "x" and the second space is to be filled in as an "is not" case. The spaces "part of" and "combined with" are to be properly executed.

In filling in the spaces "part of" or "combined with", use the following abbreviations: W - for work sheet; C - for cotton contract; and B - for Bankhead application.

The group procedure outlined herein may be illustrated as follows:

Suppose that County "A" has a base acreage of 10,000 acres; that 8,000 acres were covered by work sheets in 1936 and of this amount 6,000 acres were covered by "identical" work sheets and 2,000 acres by "non-identical" work sheets; that in 1937, 1,000 acres that were covered by work sheets in 1936 dropped out of the program and therefore were not covered by work sheets in 1937 and that 1,000 acres that were not covered by work sheets in 1936 came into the program and therefore were covered by work sheets in 1937, thereby resulting in 8,000 acres being covered by work sheets in 1937 in County "A".

THE WORK SHEETS IN COUNTY "A" WOULD BE GROUPED AS FOLLOWS:

10,000 Base Acres - 1936 - 1937

8,000 Base Acres covered by work sheets in
1936

2,000 Base Acres not covered by work sheets
in 1936.

GROUP A-1 . (1936 identicals)	: GROUP A-2 (1936 non-identicals)	: GROUP B (No 1936 work sheet)
6,000 Base Acres on work sheets covering "identical" farms.	: 2,000 Base Acres on work sheets covering "non-identical" farms.	: 1,000 Base Acres covering land not under work sheets in 1936.
Group A-1-a "Identical" with 1936	: Group A-2-a "Identical" with 1936 but "non-identical" with 1935.	: Group B-a "Identical" with 1935.
5,000 Base Acres "is" - "is" case. "part of" and "combined with" spaces deleted with letter "x"	: 500 Base Acres "is" - "is not" case. "part of": C-25, or B-40 or "part of": C-25, or B-40 "combined with" (all): or (part) of C-26 or B-41	: 500 Base Acres "x" - "is" case. "part of" and "combined with" spaces deleted with letter "x".
Group A-1-b "Non-identical" with 1935 or 1936.	: Group A-2-b "Non-identical" with 1936: but "identical" with: 1935.	: Group B-b - "Non-identical" with 1935.
500 Base Acres "is not" - "is not" case. "part of": W-1, C-25, or B-40 or "part of": W-1, C-25 or B-40 "combined with": (all) or (part) of: W-2, C-26, or B-41	: 500 Base Acres "is not" - "is" case. "part of": W-1, C-25, B-40 or "part of": W-1, C-25, B-40 "combined: with" (all) or (part) of: W-2, C-26, B-41	: 500 Base Acres "x" - "is not" case. (Same as Group A-2-a). for "part of" and "combined with".
500 Base Acres dropped out of program and is not represented on any work sheets in 1937	:	:
Total base acreage accounted for 6,000	:	:
	: Group A-2-c "non-identical" with either 1935 or 1936	:

GROUP A-1	:	GROUP A-2	:	Group B
(1936 identicals)	:	(1936 non-identicals)	:	(No 1936 work sheet)
	:		:	
	:	500 Base Acres	:	
	:	"is not" - "is not"	:	
	:	case (Same as Group	:	
	:	A-1-b for "part of"	:	
	:	and "combined with")	:	
	:	500 base acres	:	
	:	dropped out of program	:	
	:	and is not represented	:	
	:	on any work sheets in	:	
	:	1937.	:	
	:	Total base acreage	:	
	:	accounted for 2,000	:	

Enter in the applicable spaces the 1937 work sheet serial numbers of other farms owned or operated by the owner or the operator in the county in 1937. The Community Committeeman who signs for the Community Committee and the County Committeeman who signs for the County Committee should enter their signatures and the date upon which such signatures were affixed in the applicable spaces.

Either of the following procedures may be designated by the State Committee as the procedure to be used in any State in entering serial numbers and forwarding work sheets to the State office:

(1) When work sheets have been completed and signed by the respective Committeeman, the serial numbers should be entered in numerical sequence beginning with the number (1) and continuing without skips or omissions of any numbers. When as many as approximately 100 work sheets have been numbered they should be transmitted to the State office where they will be tabulated in the groups as provided in the alternative procedure outlined under (2).

(2) When as many as 75 percent of the work sheets in a county have been filled out and approved by the Community and County Committeemen they should be set aside and sorted into new groups before entering the work sheet serial numbers.

Work sheets in group A-1-a will be sorted into four sub-groups.

Groups N-1 and N-2 represent those work sheets that have a cotton contract record reference. Group N-1 represents

those work sheets that show cotton harvested in 1935, and Group N-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Groups O-1 and O-2 represent those work sheets that have only a Bankhead record reference. Group C-1 represents those work sheets that show cotton harvested in 1935, and Group O-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Work sheets in Groups A-1-b; and B-b will be sorted into two sub-groups.

Group P-1 represents those work sheets that show cotton harvested in 1935 and Group P-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Work sheets in Group A-2-a will be sorted into one group, Group Q.

Work sheets in Group A-2-b will be sorted into one group, Group R.

Group B-a will be sorted into two sub-groups.

Group S-1 represents those work sheets showing cotton harvested in 1935, and Group S-2 represents those work sheets showing no cotton harvested in 1935.

Work sheets representing those farms without a cotton base will be sorted into one group, Group T.

Miscellaneous work sheets which include all those work sheets not included in Groups N to R, inclusive, shall compose Group U.

THE VARIOUS GROUPS MAY BE SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

Group N-1 - Group A-1-a - contract reference - cotton harvested 1935.

Group N-2 - Group A-1-a - contract reference - no cotton harvested 1935.

Group O-1 - Group A-1-a - Bankhead reference only - Cotton harvested 1935.

Group O-2 - Group A-1-a - Bankhead reference only - No cotton harvested 1935.

Group P-1 - Groups A-1-b; A-2-a; A-2-b; A-2-c; and B-b -
Cotton harvested 1935.

Group P-2 - Same as Group P-1 except no cotton harvested 1935.

Group Q - Group A-2-a - Contract reference - Cotton harvested
and cotton not harvested.

Group R - Group A-2-b - Contract reference - Cotton harvested
and cotton not harvested.

Group S-1 - Group B-a - Cotton harvested 1935.

Group S-2 - Group B-a - No cotton harvested 1935.

Group T - No cotton base established.

Group U - Miscellaneous - all other.

After the work sheets have been sorted into groups the serial numbers should be entered, beginning with the number (1) and continuing numerically through each group. For example, Group N-1 may be serially numbered from 1 to 352; Group N-2 from 353 to 498; Group O-1 from 499 to 572; etc.

When numbered the work sheets should be promptly transmitted to the State office in lots weighing approximately four pounds. The transmittal should show the group letter to each group transmitted, as well as the serial numbers of the work sheets in each group.

The above procedure for sorting and entering serial numbers is the first step in the 1937 analysis and is to be followed uniformly by all States within the region.

PART III - EXAMPLES

Example No. 1 illustrates a case where a farm has cotton, flue-cured tobacco, Type 62 tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases and a general soil-depleting base in excess of home needs. The class I payment is computed for diversion from the cotton, Type 62 tobacco, peanut, and general bases. Since the diversion from the Type 62 tobacco and general bases is in excess of the maximum for which payment can be made, the class I payment with respect to the Type 62 tobacco and general bases is not computed for the total reduction from the base but is computed for that percentage of the base which is the maximum for which payment can be made.

The amount of \$115.50 for carrying out soil-building practices is arrived at by multiplying the acres devoted to such practices by the respective rate per acre specified in Bulletin 101. However, such payment cannot exceed the soil-building allowance of \$80.30, which in this case is calculated by multiplying \$1.00 by the soil-conserving base plus the acreage diverted for payment.

It should be noted that tobacco bases are not interchangeable and although a payment is computed for maximum diversion from the Type 62 tobacco base, a deduction is made for overplanting the flue-cured tobacco base by five acres. Another deduction is made for failure to have the minimum acreage in soil-conserving crops.

No deduction would have been made if the 1937 acreage of flue-cured tobacco had been limited to the base of 20 acres and if the minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving crops had been met. The minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops in this case is 80.3 acres, which is the sum of the soil-conserving base of 40 acres and the 40.3 acres diverted for payment. In this case there were only 47 acres of soil-conserving crops in 1937, which is 33.3 acres less than the minimum requirements. The idle cropland could have been planted to soil-conserving crops or terraced, if it needed terracing, and thus the deduction of \$99.90 would have been avoided and in addition this land would have been conserved.

EXAMPLE NO. 1

Crop	Base	Yield or	1937	Acreage	Diverted:	Class I Payment
	Normal	Index	Acreage	ment	Rate	Gross
Cotton	50	200	35	15	\$10.00	\$150.00
Tobacco						
Flue-cured	20	800	25	0	40.00	0
Type 62	6	950	4	1.8*	57.00	102.60
Peanuts	10	700	9	1	8.75	8.75
General/	150	110	125	22.5*	6.93**	155.92
Soil-conserving	40	-	47	-	-	-
Idle cropland	4	-	35	-	-	-
Total	XXX		280	40.3	-	\$417.27

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practices carried out:

17 acres of lespedeza (17 x \$1.50) ----- \$25.50

30 acres permanent pasture established

(30 x \$3.00) ----- 90.00

Total ----- \$115.30

Soil-building allowance:

Soil-conserving base (40 x \$1.00) ----- \$40.00

Acreage diverted for payment (40.3 x \$1.00) --- 40.30

Total ----- 80.30

Class II payment (limited to the soil-building allowance) ----- \$ 80.30

Sum of class I and class II gross payments ----- 497.57

DEDUCTIONS

Deduction for excess acreage of flue-cured

tobacco (5 x \$40.00) ----- \$200.00

Deduction for failure to have the minimum ^{2/} acreage

of soil-conserving crops (33.3 x \$3.00) ----- 99.90

Total deductions ----- 299.90

NET PAYMENT (before deducting County Association expenses) -- \$197.67

*Maximum that can be diverted for payment.

**Assuming a county rate of \$6.30.

^{1/} 95 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

^{2/} 80.3 is the minimum acreage in soil-conserving crops, which is obtained in this case by adding the soil-conserving base to the acreage diverted for payment.

Example No. 2 illustrates a case where a farm with a general base of 10 acres and with 15 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs has 16 acres planted to general crops in 1937. The class II payment of \$12.00 is computed by multiplying the acres on which soil-building practices are carried out by the rate per acre specified in Bulletin 101. A deduction is made for having one acre of general crops in excess of the 15 acres required for home needs. A deduction is also made for failure to have the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops, which in this case is only the soil-conserving base of 6 acres since there is no diversion for payment. This latter deduction would not have been made if at least two acres planted to general crops had been followed by legumes or perennial grasses (section 33, Bulletin 101) or if the soil-conserving base established for the farm had been four acres. A soil-conserving base of four acres for this farm would not have affected the soil-building allowance since the soil-building allowance of \$20.00 is applicable in this case (section 2, Bulletin 101).

EXAMPLE NO. 2

Crop	:	:	:	:	Acreage	:	Class I Payment	
	:	Base	:	:	:	Diverted:		
	:	or	Yield or	1937	for Pay-	ment	Rate	Gross
	:	Normal	Index	Acreage				
General <u>1/</u>	:	10	70	16	0	\$ 4.20*	0	
Soil-conserving	:	6	-	4	-	-	-	-
Idle cropland	:	4	-	0	-	-	-	-
Total	:	XXX	-	20	0	-	-	-

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practice carried out:

4 acres permanent pasture established (4 x \$3.00) ----- \$12.00

Soil-building allowance:

Cropland (20 x 65¢) ----- \$13.00^{2/} 20.00

Class II payment ----- \$12.00

DEDUCTIONS

Deduction for excess acreage of general

crops (1 x \$4.20) ----- \$ 4.20

Deduction for failure to have the minimum acre-

age of soil-conserving crops (2 x \$3.00) ----- 6.00

Total deductions ----- 10.20

NET PAYMENT (before deducting County Association

expenses) ----- \$ 1.80

*Assuming a county rate of \$6.00.

1/ 15 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

2/ Soil-building allowance in this case is \$20.00.

Example No. 3 illustrates a case where the 1937 acreage planted to general crops is less than the general base and less than the acreage required for home needs. Payment is computed for diverting only that part which is in excess of home needs and not in excess of 15 percent of the general base. The amount of \$48.20 for carrying out soil-building practices is arrived at by multiplying the soil-building practices by the respective rates per unit specified in Bulletin 101. However, such payment cannot exceed the soil-building allowance of \$17.00, which in this case is calculated by multiplying \$1.00 by the soil-conserving base plus the 5 acres diverted for payment. It should be noted that the 22 acres of lespedeza in 1937 serves to meet the minimum soil-conserving acreage requirement but does not increase the soil-building allowance. A larger class II payment could have been made if the soil-conserving base established for the farm had been larger.

1/ 45 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

Example No. 4 illustrates a case where the farm has 50 acres of cropland which were double cropped to cotton and onions in 1936. In 1937, 35 acres were double cropped to cotton and onions and 15 acres to onions and cowpeas. The gross class I payment is computed for diverting 15 acres from the cotton base. The gross class II payment of \$30.00 is calculated by multiplying \$2.00, the rate per acre specified in Bulletin 101, by 15, the number of acres of cowpeas turned under. The soil-building allowance of \$65.00 was arrived at by multiplying \$1.00 by the number of acres diverted for payment plus the 1936 acreage of commercial vegetables.

It should be noted that the 1936 acreage of commercial vegetables is used in computing the allowance regardless of how the land was classified. Although 50 acres of onions are planted in 1937, only 15 acres are counted since cotton is considered the major crop on the 35 acres double cropped in 1937 to cotton and onions (the minor crop, onions, being disregarded except in calculating soil-building allowance). Deductions are made for overplanting the general base by 15 acres.

EXAMPLE NO. 4

Crop	:	:	:	:	Acreage	:
	:	Base	:	:	Diverted	:
	:	or	Yield or	1937	for Pay-	Class I Payment
	:	Normal	Index	Acreage	ment	Rate : Gross
Cotton ^{1/}	:	50	350	35	15	\$17.50 : \$262.50
General	:	0	80	15	0	5.60* : 0
Soil-conserving	:	0	-	15	-	- : -
Total	:	XXX	-	60	15	- : \$262.50

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practice carried out:

15 acres cowpeas turned under (15 x \$2.00) --- \$30.00 \$30.00

Soil-building allowance:

Acreage diverted for payment (15 x \$1.00) --- 15.00

Commercial vegetables single cropped in

1936 (50 x \$1.00) ----- 50.00

Total ----- 65.00

Class II payment ----- \$30.00

Sum of class I and class II gross payments ----- \$292.50

DEDUCTIONS

Deduction for excess acreage of general

crops (15 x \$5.60) ----- \$84.00

84.00

NET PAYMENT (before deducting County Association expenses) -- \$208.50

*Assuming a county rate of \$7.00.

1/ The 50 acres were double cropped in 1936 to cotton and onions, and cotton was the principal normal crop. 35 acres were double cropped to cotton and onions in 1937 and 15 acres to cowpeas and onions.

Example No. 5 illustrates a case where the general base is less than the acreage required to produce food and feed crops for home needs and the 1937 acreage of general crops is less than the general base. No class I payment with respect to the general base will be made in such cases. This example also shows the method of calculating the soil-building allowance for a farm which has fenced non-crop open pasture land in excess of one-half of the cropland. The amount of \$106.00 for carrying out soil-building practices is arrived at by multiplying the respective rates per acre specified in Bulletin 101 by the number of acres devoted to such practices. However, such payment cannot exceed the soil-building allowance of \$61.75, which in this case is the sum of the following:

The acres of cropland multiplied by 65 cents
The acres of fenced non-crop open pasture land
in excess of one-half of the cropland and having
an average carrying capacity during the normal
pasture season of at least one animal unit to
each 5 acres multiplied by 25 cents.

EXAMPLE NO. 5

Crop	:	:	:	:	Acreage	:	Class I Payment	
	:	Base	:	:	:	Diverted	:	:
	:	or	:	Yield or	1937	for Pay-	:	
	:	Normal	:	Index	Acreage	ment	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
General 1/	:	35	:	120	25	0	:	7.56* 0
Soil-conserving	:	35	:	-	45	0	:	- -
(cropland pasture):	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTAL	:	ALL	:	-	70	0	:	- 0

CLASS II PAYMENT

Soil-building practices carried out:

10 acres forest trees planted (10 x \$5.00) --- \$50.00

80,000 pounds ground limestone applied on

40 acres at \$0.07 per 100 pounds ----- 56.00

Total ----- \$106.00

Soil-building allowance:

70 acres cropland (70 x 65¢) ----- \$45.50

100 acres of fenced non-crop open pasture

land having an average carrying capacity

during the normal pasture season of one

animal unit to each five acres $\left[(100 - \frac{70}{2}) \times 25\% \right]$ 16.25

Total ----- 61.75

Class II payment (limited to the soil-building allowance

and before deducting County Association expenses)----- \$61.75

* Assuming a county rate of \$6.30

1/ 40 acres required to produce sufficient food and feed for home needs.

Some of the more important questions which have come up in connection with the 1937 program are as follows:

1. Q. What constitutes a peanut base on a farm on which a major portion of the peanuts are normally separated from the vines by mechanical means, and a major portion of which is sold to persons off the farm, and in addition a portion of the peanuts are harvested for nuts but not separated by mechanical means?

A. In such cases all the peanuts harvested for nuts will go in the peanut base; however, if none of the peanuts which had been harvested for nuts had been separated from the vines by mechanical means, all the peanuts would go in the general base.

2. Q. How are grain sorghums planted in rows classified?

A. If harvested for grain or forage, soil-depleting; if plowed under but not harvested for grain or forage, soil-conserving; if all the crop is left on the land, neutral. This classification does not apply in designated counties in Western Texas and Western Oklahoma.

3. Q. What effect does pasturing grain sorghum (seeded solid), sweet sorghum, millet, or Sudan grass have on their classification?

A. Such crops are soil-conserving if pastured but not harvested for grain, seed, or forage.

4. Q. Can the same (identical) acreage of lespedeza qualify under soil-building practices No. 2 and No. 4?

A. Yes.

5. Q. What is the classification of 100 acres of oats harvested for hay, 15 acres of which are followed by summer legumes?

A. 100 acres are counted soil-depleting and 15 acres soil-conserving.

6. Q. What is the classification of 100 acres of oats harvested for hay, 15 acres of which are followed by Sudan grass?

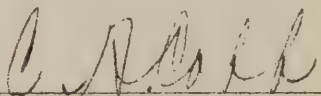
A. 100 acres will count soil-depleting regardless of how the Sudan grass is used (see part IV, Bulletin 101).

7. Q. What is the classification of 100 acres of corn interplanted on a fifty-fifty basis with a summer legume?

A. 100 acres will count soil-depleting and 50 acres will count soil-conserving.

8. Q. How will food and feed required for home needs be established?

A. The food and feed requirements for home needs will be established in accordance with standards set by the State Committee setting out the figures found in studies of the State Experimental Station. Instructions on filling out Form SR-102, "Determination of Food and Feed Requirements for Home Consumption Needs", will be printed on the reverse side of such form.



C. A. Cobb,

Director, Southern Division.

Approved: February 13, 1937.

Issued, March 17, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 102

PART III

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT RICE FORMS

Section 1. Introduction. - Each rice producer applying for payment with respect to rice will be required to show that work sheets have been filed covering all land owned or operated by him in 1937 in each county in the State in which he is participating as a rice producer.

Sec. 2. Form SR-106, "Producer's Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production". - Form SR-106 shall be executed (a) for rice producers who have participated in the production of rice and who did not have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 and (b) for rice producers who had a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 but for whom an adjustment is recommended by the County Committee in 1937, either because the producer requests an adjustment and an adjustment is found to be justified or because the County Committee finds that the facts are such that an adjustment should be made.

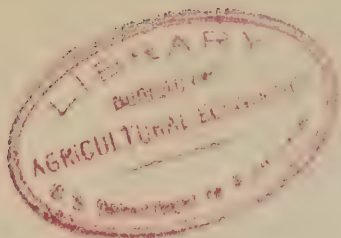
A rice base acreage and rice base production should be established for rice producers in accordance with the instructions contained in part VII of Bulletin 101.

Form SR-106 shall be filled out in triplicate. The original is to be sent to the State Office, one copy retained in the County Office, and, after final adjustment is made and accepted by the State Office, one copy forwarded to the rice producer. Enter the State and county code numbers in the spaces indicated. Enter the name and address of the producer in the spaces indicated.

Section I should be filled in by the producer.

The Community Committee should make its adjustment in line 11. The County Committee should make its adjustment in line 12. After all such forms have been analyzed in the State Office the final adjustment should be made in line 13 by the County Committee.

Enter in line 14 the rice base acreage and rice base production established for the producer for 1936. Obtain the yield per acre by dividing the rice base acreage into the rice base production. Enter the yield per acre in the space indicated. If no rice base acreage and rice base production were established in 1936 the word "None" should be written in the space for the rice base acreage.



JUN 7 1937

The rice producer should fill in lines 15 through 19 and sign Form SR-106 in the space indicated above Section I. The date of the signature should be entered.

The Community and County Committees should examine Form SR-106, and if they find it to be acceptable their approval should be indicated by the signature of one member of each Committee in the spaces indicated. Enter the date of each such signature in the spaces provided.

The rice base acreage and rice base production for 1937 for each rice producer having a rice base acreage and rice base production established for 1936 shall be the rice base acreage and rice base production established for 1936 for such rice producer, unless Form SR-106 is submitted recommending an adjustment for 1937, and an adjustment is found to be justified.

Sec. 3. Form ACP-32, "Summary of Producer's 1937 Rice Base Acreage and Production". - After the rice base acreage and rice base production have been established for all rice producers in the State, Form ACP-32 should be prepared. When approved Form ACP-32 becomes the official register of the producer's 1937 rice base acreage, rice base production, and domestic consumption quota.

Prepare Form ACP-32 in duplicate. The original is to be submitted to the Director of the Southern Division for approval and the duplicate is to be retained in the State Office.

(a) The "Producer's Serial Number" will be the number assigned that rice producer in 1936 provided a rice base acreage and rice base production were established for that period in 1936. The rice producers who have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1937 and who did not have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 shall be assigned numbers beginning with the next succeeding number after the last number assigned in 1936 in that State. This number should be entered beside the name of each such rice producer.

(b) The "Number Years" is that number of years during the base period in which the producer participated as a rice producer, including years for which the producer acquired rice production history by transfer from another producer.

(c) The "1936 Assignments" represent the rice base acreage and rice base production established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(d) "Adjustments in 1937" are the adjustments of the producer's 1936 rice base acreage and rice base production made for 1937, in accordance with section 74, part VII of Bulletin 101. Downward adjustments of either rice base acreage or rice base production should be preceded by a minus sign (-) in the column headed "1". In case of upward adjustments or no adjustment, no entry is to be made in the column headed "1".

(e) The "Base Assignments for 1937" are the rice base acreage, rice base production and domestic consumption quota established for individual rice producers upon approval by the State Committee and the Director of the Southern Division. The rice base acreage and domestic consumption quota are the figures to be entered for each rice producer in the application for payment as the figures recommended by the County Committee for approval by the Secretary. The amount to be entered in the column headed "Domestic Consumption Quota" for each rice producer shall be 96.73 percent of his rice base production. As soon as is practicable after they are determined each rice producer should be notified what his approved rice base acreage, rice base production, and domestic consumption quota are for 1937.

Sec. 4. Form ACP-31, "Declaration of Rice Acreage." - Form ACP-31 shall be submitted for each farm on which one or more rice producers are either participating in the production of rice in 1937 or are devoting an acreage of rice land to soil-conserving crops or practices. Each rice producer indicates thereon the extent of his allocation of rice base acreage and soil-conserving acreage to the farm. The allocation made by any rice producer to any farm shall not be changed after the closing date for the filing of work sheets.

Prepare Form ACP-31 in triplicate. The original is to be sent to the State Office, the duplicate retained in the County Office, and the triplicate forwarded to the rice producer. Where two or more rice producers make allocations of rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to the same farm, a copy of Form ACP-31 shall be forwarded to each such rice producer. The total of the allocations of rice base acreage to a farm is the rice soil-depleting base for that farm and such total is to be entered in columns I, K, and M of Forms SR-101 for that farm.

Enter the State and county code numbers and the work sheet serial number in the spaces indicated in the upper right-hand corner.

Enter the names of the State and county in the spaces indicated.

Enter each "producer's Serial Number" in the space indicated.

Each rice producer making an allocation of rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to the farm shall sign in the space indicated.

Enter in column 1 the rice base acreage for each rice producer making an allocation of either rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to the farm.

Enter in column 2 the acreage which each rice producer allocates to the farm for the planting of rice in 1937. A rice producer may allocate rice base acreage to one or more farms but the sum of such allocations must not exceed his rice base acreage. The ratio that any

rice producer's allocation of rice base acreage to a farm as shown in column 2 bears to the total of all such allocations to that farm establishes the individual degree of responsibility for the rice acreage which is grown in 1937 on that farm. Enter the percentage figures expressing such ratio in column 3 opposite the signature of each such rice producer.

Enter in column 4 the soil-conserving acreage allocated to the farm by each rice producer in 1937. The allocation of soil-conserving acreage may be made either (1) to the same farm(s) to which the rice producer makes an allocation of rice base acreage or (2) to one or more other farms either owned or operated by such rice producer, but in either case the acreage so used must be rice land. The ratio which the soil-conserving acreage allocated to a farm by any rice producer as shown in column 4 bears to the total of all such allocations to that farm establishes the individual degree of responsibility for soil-conserving acreage on rice land on that farm in 1937. Enter the percentage figures expressing such ratio in the corresponding line in column 5.

The Community Committee and the County Committee shall carefully review all the above-described information before approving Form ACP-31.

Sec. 5. Form ACP-33, "Schedule of Rice Acreage" - Form ACP-33 is to be executed by each rice producer before making application for payment with respect to rice. It is a consolidated statement showing the rice base acreage and soil-conserving acreage allocated by all rice producers to each farm to which the producer executing such Form ACP-33 has made allocation either of rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage together with a summary of the rice producer's performance with respect to rice in 1937 on all such farms.

Form ACP-33 is to be prepared in triplicate. The original is to be sent to the State Office, the duplicate retained in the County Office, and the triplicate forwarded to the producer. Where the rice producer has allocated rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to farms located in more than one county in the State, a Form ACP-33 shall be prepared in each such county listing only the information with respect to such farms in that county. A copy of each such Form ACP-33 shall be forwarded to the county in which the rice producer's farming headquarters are located, or in the absence of any farming headquarters to the county in which he has made the largest allocation of rice base acreage. Upon receipt of the last of such Forms ACP-33 in such county, the County Committee shall make a "master" Form ACP-33 consolidating the data on all such Forms ACP-33. Such "master" form shall be signed by the rice producer and handled in the same manner as other Forms ACP-33. In those cases a copy of the producer's "master" Form ACP-33 should be forwarded to each such county.

Form ACP-33 shall not be accepted unless Forms ACP-31 have been executed covering all farms on which such person is participating as a rice producer in 1937, and unless all Forms ACP-31 have been executed and filed with the County Committee prior to the closing date for the filing of these forms.

Enter the State and county code numbers, the names of the State and county, and the producer's serial number in the spaces indicated. Where the rice producer has allocated rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to farms located in more than one county in the State, the county to be indicated on the "master" Form ACP-33 shall be the one in which the "master" Form ACP-33 is prepared.

Enter the county code number, the work sheet serial number, and the data in columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 from each Form ACP-31 executed by the rice producer. The total of the amounts in column 4 shall not exceed the producer's rice base acreage.

Enter in columns 7 and 8 the rice acreage and the soil-conserving acreage on each farm in 1937.

Multiply each amount in column 7 by the percentage in the corresponding line in column 5 and enter the result in the same line in column 9.

Multiply each amount in column 8 by the percentage in the corresponding line in column 6 and enter the result in the same line in column 10.

Should one sheet prove insufficient for listing all Forms ACP-31 executed by a rice producer, additional Forms ACP-33 may be used as continuation sheets. In those cases the totals of all columns should be entered on the last page only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 102

PART III, Revised

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT RICE FORMS

(Supersedes Part III Issued March 17, 1937.)

Section 1. Introduction. - Each rice producer applying for payment with respect to rice farms will be required to show that work sheets have been filed covering all land in the State owned or operated by him in 1937 and all other land in the State not owned or operated by him on which he is participating in the production of rice in 1937.

Section 2. Form SR-106, "Producer's Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production". - Form SR-106 shall be executed (a) for rice producers who have participated in the production of rice and who did not have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 and (b) for rice producers who had a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 but for whom an adjustment is recommended by the County Committee in 1937, either because the producer requests an adjustment and an adjustment is found to be justified or because the County Committee finds that the facts are such that an adjustment should be made.

A rice base acreage and rice base production should be established for rice producers in accordance with the instructions contained in part VII of Bulletin 101.

Form SR-106 shall be filled out in triplicate. The original is to be sent to the State Office, one copy retained in the County Office, and, after final adjustment is made and accepted by the State Office, one copy forwarded to the rice producer. Enter the State and county code numbers in the spaces indicated. Enter the name and address of the producer in the spaces indicated.

Section I should be filled in by the producer.

The Community Committee should make its adjustment in line 11. The County Committee should make its adjustment in line 12. After all such forms have been analyzed in the State Office the final adjustment should be made in line 13 by the County Committee.

Enter in line 14 the rice base acreage and rice base production established for the producer in 1936. Obtain the yield per acre by dividing the rice base acreage into the rice base production. Enter the yield per acre in the space indicated. If no rice base acreage and rice base production were established in 1936 the word "None" should be written in the space for the rice base acreage.

The rice producer should fill in lines 15 through 19 and sign Form SR-106 in the space indicated above Section I. The date of the signature should be entered.

The Community and County Committees should examine Form SR-106 and if they find it to be acceptable their approval should be indicated by the signature of one member of each Committee in the spaces indicated. Enter the date of each such signature in the spaces provided.

The rice base acreage and rice base production for 1937 for each rice producer having a rice base acreage and rice base production established for 1936 shall be the rice base acreage and rice base production established for 1936 for such rice producer, unless Form SR-106 is submitted recommending an adjustment for 1937, and an adjustment is found to be justified.

Section 3. Form ACP-32, "Summary of Producer's 1937 Rice Base Acreage and Production". - After the rice base acreage and rice base production have been established for all rice producers in the State, Form ACP-32 should be prepared. When approved, Form ACP-32 becomes the official register of the producer's 1937 rice base acreage, rice base production, and domestic consumption quota.

Prepare Form ACP-32 in triplicate. The original is to be submitted to the Director of the Southern Division for approval, one copy furnished the Preaudit Office of the General Accounting Office, and the other copy is to be retained in the State Office.

(a) The "Producer's Serial Number" will be the number assigned that rice producer in 1936 provided a rice base acreage and rice base production were established for that producer in 1936. The rice producers who have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1937 and who did not have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 shall be assigned numbers beginning with the next succeeding number after the last number assigned in 1936 in that State. This number should be entered beside the name of each such rice producer.

(b) The "Number Years" is that number of years during the base period in which the producer participated in the production of rice, including years for which the producer acquired rice production history by transfer from another producer.

(c) The "1936 Assignments" represent the rice base acreage and rice base production established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(d) "Adjustments in 1937" are the adjustments of the producer's 1936 rice base acreage and rice base production made for 1937, in accordance with section 74, part VII of Bulletin 101. Downward adjustments of either rice base acreage or rice base production should be preceded by a minus sign (-) in the column headed "1". In case of upward adjustments or no adjustment, no entry is to be made in the column headed "1".

(e) The "Base Assignments for 1937" are the rice base acreage, rice base production, and domestic consumption quota established for individual rice producers upon approval by the State Committee and the Director of the Southern Division. The rice base acreage and domestic consumption quota are the figures to be entered for each rice producer in the application for payment as the figures recommended by the County Committee for approval by the Secretary. The amount to be entered in the column headed "Domestic Consumption Quota" for each rice producer shall be 96.73 percent of his rice base production. As soon as it is practicable after they are determined each rice producer should be notified what his approved rice base acreage, rice base production, and domestic consumption quota are for 1937.

Section 4. Form ACP-31, "Declaration of Rice Acreage". - Form ACP-31 shall be prepared for each farm to which one or more rice producers allocate for 1937 either rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage. Each rice producer indicates thereon the extent of his allocation of rice base acreage and soil-conserving acreage to the farm. The allocation made by any rice producer to any farm shall not be changed after the closing date for the filing of work sheets.

Prepare Form ACP-31 in triplicate. The original is to be sent to the State Office, the duplicate retained in the County Office, and the triplicate forwarded to the rice producer. Where two or more rice producers make allocations of rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to the same farm, a copy of Form ACP-31 shall

be forwarded to each such rice producer. The total of the allocations of rice base acreage to a farm is the rice soil-depleting base for that farm and such total is to be entered in line 7, columns I, K, and M, of Form SR-101 for that farm.

Enter the State and county code numbers and the work sheet serial number in the spaces indicated in the upper right-hand corner.

Enter the names of the State and county in the spaces indicated.

Enter each "Producer's Serial Number" in the space indicated

Each rice producer making an allocation of rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to the farm shall sign in the space indicated.

Enter in column 1 the rice base acreage for each rice producer making an allocation of either rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to the farm.

Enter in column 2 the acreage which each rice producer allocates to the farm for the planting of rice in 1937. A rice producer may allocate rice base acreage to one or more farms but the sum of all such allocations must not exceed his rice base acreage. The ratio that any rice producer's allocation of rice base acreage to a farm as shown in column 2 bears to the total of all such allocations to that farm establishes the individual degree of responsibility for the rice acreage which is grown in 1937 on that farm, except that if rice is grown in 1937 on a farm to which no allocation of rice base acreage is made in 1937 the percentage share of the crop or the proceeds thereof received in accordance with the terms of the lease or operating agreement establishes the individual degree of responsibility for the rice acreage which is grown in 1937 on that farm. Enter the percentage figures expressing such ratio in column 3 opposite the signature of each such rice producer.

Enter in column 4 the soil-conserving acreage allocated to the farm by each rice producer in 1937. The allocation of soil-conserving acreage may be made either (1) to the same farm(s) to which the rice producer makes an allocation of rice base acreage or (2) to one or more other farms either owned or operated by such rice producer, but in either case the acreage so used must be rice land. The ratio which the soil-conserving acreage allocated to a farm by any rice producer as shown in column 4 bears to the total of all such allocations to that farm establishes the individual degree of responsibility for soil-conserving acreage on rice land on that farm in 1937. Enter the percentage figures expressing such ratio in the corresponding line in column 5.

The Community Committee and the County Committee shall carefully review all the above-described information before approving Form ACP-31.

Section 5. Form ACP-33, "Schedule of Rice Acreage". -- Form ACP-33 is to be executed by each rice producer before making application for payment under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. It is a consolidated statement showing the rice base acreage and soil-conserving acreage allocated by all rice producers to each farm on which the producer executing such Form ACP-33 is participating in the production of rice or to which he has made an allocation of soil-conserving acreage in 1937 and also the producer's part of the rice acreage grown on the farm and the soil-conserving acreage on rice land on the farm in 1937.

Form ACP-33 is to be prepared in triplicate. The original is to be sent to the State Office, the duplicate retained in the County Office, and the triplicate forwarded to the producer. Where the rice producer has allocated rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to farms located in more than one county in the State, a Form ACP-33 shall be prepared in each such county listing only the information with respect to such farms in that county. A copy of each such Form ACP-33 shall be forwarded to the county in which the rice producer's farming headquarters are located, or in the absence of any farming headquarters to the county in which he has made the largest allocation of rice base acreage. Upon receipt of the last of such Forms ACP-33 in such county, the County Committee shall prepare a "master" Form ACP-33 consolidating the data on all such Forms ACP-33. Such "master" Form ACP-33 shall be signed by the rice producer and handled in the same manner as other Forms ACP-33. In those cases a copy of the producer's "master" Form ACP-33 should be forwarded to each such county.

Enter the State and county code numbers, the names of the State and county, and the producer's serial number in the spaces indicated. Where the rice producer has allocated rice base acreage or soil-conserving acreage to farms located in more than one county in the State, the county to be indicated on the "master" Form ACP-33 shall be the one in which the "master" Form ACP-33 is prepared.

Enter the county code number, the work sheet serial number, and the data in columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 for each farm on which the producer is participating in the production of rice or to which he has made an allocation of soil-conserving acreage. The total of the amounts in column 1 shall not exceed the producer's rice base acreage.

Enter in column 7 the 1937 rice acreage on the farm from line 11, column (B), Form SR-108.

Enter in column 8 the 1937 soil-conserving acreage on rice land on each farm, which will be the sum of the amounts in lines 16 and 17, column (B), Form SR-108.

Multiply each amount in column 7 by the percentage in the corresponding line in column 5 and enter the result in the same line in column 9.

Multiply each amount in column 8 by the percentage in the corresponding line in column 6 and enter the result in the same line in column 10.

Should one sheet prove insufficient for listing all Forms ACP-31 executed by a rice producer, additional Forms ACP-33 may be used as continuation sheets and appropriately identified as such. In those cases the totals of all columns should be entered on the last page only.

Multiply the rice producer's 1937 rice base acreage by 125 percent and enter the result below the total of column 9, Form ACP-33. If the amount entered below the total of column 9, Form ACP-33, exceeds the rice producer's 1937 rice acreage, a productivity index shall be entered by the County Committee to the right of column 10 for each farm listed on Form ACP-33.

If the rice producer does not have a 1937 rice base acreage, a Form ACP-33 shall be executed in accordance with instructions contained herein, except that the "Producer's Serial Number" will not be entered and instead an "X" will be placed in that space and the entries in columns (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), and (10) may be omitted.

Issued September 18th, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator and the undersigned.

I. W. Duggan

I. W. Duggan,
Acting Director, Southern Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

OCT 7 1937

SR-B-102, Part IV, Amendment 1

Issued September 25, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 102 PART IV
Amendment 1

AMENDMENT TO INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING REQUESTS BY PRODUCERS
FOR TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE

Part IV of Southern Region Bulletin 102 is hereby amended by adding the following sections 6 and 7 at the end thereof:

Section 6. Closing Date for Approving Requests. - "Requests for Triple Superphosphate", Form SR-123, and accompanying forms to be approved in the State Office must be approved in the County Office and forwarded to the State Office not later than October 1, 1937.

Section 7. Adjusting Quantity Requested to the Available Supply. - If the total quantity of triple superphosphate requested by producers and approved in the County Offices as of October 1, 1937, is greater than the supply available for filling such requests, the requests shall be filled in the order in which they are received by the designated official of the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee; provided, however, that there shall first be filled requests by producers in counties to which shipment of at least one carload of approximately twenty tons of triple superphosphate has not previously been made pursuant to the provisions of section 67 of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

Issued September 25, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator.

I. W. Duggan

I. W. Duggan,
Acting Director, Southern Division.

Issued January 23, 1937.

S.R.-B.-102
Part V

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION - BULLETIN 102
PART V

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RANGE INSPECTORS AND COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN
AND PROCEDURE FOR RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR 1937

Section 1. Educational and Election Meetings.- Immediately following district educational meetings scheduled by the State Extension Service for county agents, county agricultural committeemen, and ranch operators, which are to be held throughout the western range area of the Southern Region, the county agent of each county shall call a meeting of the ranch operators of each such county, at which time the Range Conservation Program for the Southern Region will be explained. After such explanation the ranch operators will be given the opportunity to sign the "Application for Determination of Grazing Capacity", Form SR-151. Those ranch operators who have signed Form SR-151 shall proceed to elect two of their number as temporary members of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee. Such members shall be residents of the county in which they are elected, shall be bona fide ranch operators who secure all of the major part of their income from ranches which they own or operate in such county, and shall be subject to the other qualifications for membership on the County Agricultural Conservation Committee as set out in the Articles of Association. These committeemen shall hold office until the next regularly called election of county agricultural conservation committeemen. In counties or groups of counties where no County Agricultural Conservation Association exists the ranch operators will elect three of their number who shall serve as the county committee of such association.

Section 2. Range Inspectors.- The county committee of each county in which a number of ranch operators submit Form SR-151 shall appoint, subject to the approval of the State committee, one or more range inspectors who, in their judgment, are best qualified to serve in such capacity. The persons so appointed should be entirely familiar with ranching conditions in such county, the average grazing capacity of the county and the relative grazing capacity as between various ranches, the topographic and climatic fluctuations in that county, and should be able to devote part of their time to the administration of the program throughout the year.

Immediately following the appointment of said range inspectors, the State Extension Service shall arrange for district meetings for the purpose of instructing range inspectors in making range inspection and in filling out "Reports on the Examination of Range Land", Form SR-152.

These schools of instruction will be scheduled so that representatives of the Southern Division and of the State committee, and also, wherever possible, representatives of the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the State Experiment Stations may be present.

Section 3. Examination of the Ranch by the Range Inspector.-

The examination of the ranch by the range inspector shall be in accordance with the principles herein set out. The Report on the Examination of Range Land, Form SR-152, shall be prepared in triplicate by the range inspector in cooperation with the operator of the ranch. This report shall show the location of the ranch, the annual rainfall, the estimated grazing capacity, the distribution and palatability of the principal species of range vegetation, location and kind of watering facilities, the extent and degree of range-destroying rodents, the type and degree of erosion, the location, extent, and degree of infestation of range-destroying plants, and the location and extent of erosion control practices now in effect on the ranch; and the practices desirable to control erosion and effectuate revegetation, and any other essential information relating to the range land on such ranch.

After the report has been completed, it shall be reviewed by the operator, who shall indicate in section 4, column (d) which practices he wishes the county committee to approve. The operator shall also state the extent of the practice for which he requests approval and the location thereof on the ranching unit (which location may be indicated by reference to the attached map).

Section 4. Assignments of Grazing Capacity and Approval of Practices.-

The grazing capacity of the ranch shall be established on the basis of the normal, not the temporary, grazing capacity of the ranch and when established will determine the maximum amount of money which may be earned in the ranch by the performance of range-building practices.

The grazing capacity shall be determined by the county committee based on a report submitted by the range inspector. The range inspector in making his inspection shall take into consideration the factors set out in section 82, part VIII of S.R.-B.-101, which among other things includes the history of the use of the ranch as to the number of livestock that have been customarily grazed on the ranch, the annual rainfall for each of the three preceding years, as well as the normal annual rainfall for the area in which the ranch is located, and whether any range depletion from the standpoint of lack of vegetative cover, encroachment of range destroying plants and weeds, has been caused by drought or by over-grazing. Based upon the information contained in the Report on Examination of Range Land, Form SR-152, the county committee shall recommend, for approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a grazing capacity for the ranch. The grazing capacities for all of the ranches in the county, thus established, shall be so adjusted that they do not exceed the grazing capacity for the county established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The county committee shall enter in the Report on Examination of Range Land, Form SR-152, section 4, column (c), such of the practices, approval of which has been requested by the operator of the ranch, as it

determines will tend to effectuate the purposes of the act. Such practices shall be entered in the appropriate spaces if initiated on or after January 1, 1937, regardless of whether the approval of the county committee was obtained prior to their institution. In determining whether the practices, the approval of which has been requested, will tend to effectuate the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the county committee shall give consideration to the effect of the practices in checking depleting of and in rebuilding the vegetative cover of range land, in preventing erosion, and in controlling stream flow. In approving any practice the county committee shall indicate the location (which may be indicated by reference to the attached map) and the extent of the practices which it approves. After the county committee has executed its certificate, it shall send one copy of the completed Form SR-152 to the operator, retain one copy in the county office and forward one copy with the listing sheet to the State office.

Section 5. Appeals.- At any time within thirty days after the date of the mailing of the completed copy of Form SR-152 to the operator, any ranch operator who has reason to believe that any recommendation of his county committee concerning his ranch is not correct or equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such operator fails to agree with the final recommendation of the county committee, such operator may appeal to the State committee in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

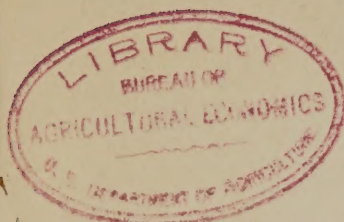
Section 6. Range-Building Payments.- Range-building payments will be made for the carrying out of range-building practices approved for each State at the rates established for such practices, provided, that such practices are carried out in accordance with specifications. Payment will only be made for practices initiated after January 1, 1937, approved in writing by the county committee, pursuant to the provisions of part VIII of Southern Region Bulletin 101. Payment will not be made in excess of the range-building allowance on a ranch. No payment will be made for any range-building practice which an operator has carried out or is carrying out pursuant to any other provision of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Any pasture land counted as such in obtaining a soil-building allowance under the Agricultural Conservation Program as applied to farms shall not be counted to obtain a range-building allowance under the Range Program. Payments for range-building practices will be made only at the rates specified in S.R.-B.-101, part VIII, even though such practices are performed according to specifications of a higher standard than those prescribed in S.R.-B.-101, part VIII.

Section 7. Range Listing Sheets.- After assignments of grazing capacity have been determined, Listing Sheets and Assignments of Grazing Capacity, Form SR-153, should be prepared in quadruplicate, the original and two copies being forwarded to the State committee, accompanied by a copy of the Report on the Examination of Range Land, Form SR-152, for each ranch for which such form was executed.

Section 8. Serial Number.- The ranch serial number will be the number prefixed by the letter "R" assigned to each ranch, beginning with number one in each county and continuing thereafter in numerical sequence.

The number so assigned will continue to identify the ranch during the period of the program and will be the number to be inserted on all forms where a serial number for the ranch is required. If an assignment is made after the original designation of numbers, such assignment will be numbered so as to maintain a numerical sequence for the county. In the column headed "Name(s) of Operator(s)", list the names of all operators of that ranch. If the ranch has a name, so indicate in the third column. In the fourth column, enter the number of acres of range land in the ranch. In the fifth column, enter the grazing capacity recommended for the ranch by the county committee to enter the final grazing capacity after the county grazing limit is determined.

Issued May 13, 1937.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 102
PART VI

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUNTY OFFICES RELATIVE TO FARMS WHERE
A PROGRAM IS BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE OWNER OR OPERATOR
IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE OR
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

On any farm where a program is being carried out in 1937 by the owner or operator in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration --

(a) Payment for diversion from any soil-depleting base will be made at the same rate and under the same conditions prevailing with respect to farms the owner or operator of which is not engaged in such cooperation.

(b) Payment for carrying out any approved soil-building practice will be made at the same rate and under the same conditions prevailing with respect to farms the owner or operator of which is not engaged in such cooperation, provided that such practice is recommended by the cooperating agency on Form ACP-35, Soil-Building Practice Report, as being consistent with the farm plan.

It has been agreed that the cooperating agency will not list on Form ACP-35, the acreage of any approved soil-building practice with respect to which it is furnishing (or paying for) any part of the seed, materials, or labor used in carrying out such practice on the farm.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY JAMES M. SMITH

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